The New-York Times.

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THE SITUATION.

The Surrender of Fort Morgan.

DETAILS OF THE CAPITULATION

Five Hundred and Eighty-one Prisoners Captured.

THE GUNS SPIKED BY THE REBELS.

WAR THUNDER FOR COPPERHEADS

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

This Department has received from Gen. GRANT a rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from the Richmond papers:

CITY POINT, Aug. 30.

The following is from the Richmond *Inquirer* of this morning:

MOBILE, Aug. 26, 1864.

The flag of truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock last Tuesday. On Monday afternoon they concentrated their fire on the fort, when the bombardment was renewed spiritedly.

In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers into position and the line of skirmishers along the glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners, and with the assistance of the mortar fleet succeeded in damaging several gun carriages. The fort did not fire Tuesday. Gen. PAIGE destroyed everything in the fort, and spiked his guns. He and the garrison, numbering 581 men, were sent to New-Orleans. Seventeen were killed; the number of wounded is unknown. None of the non-combatants were allowed to visit the city. The enemy have a strong force of 4,000 on the mainland at Grant's Pass.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Sunday, Aug. 28.

There is no change of affairs at this point. All is quiet. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Unofficial reports represent FORREST, WHEELER and MORGAN as having joined their forces and operating against Gen. SHERMAN's communications between Chattanooga and Nashville, but no report has been received from Gen. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERIDAN is still, with his force, at Charlestown.

No operations have taken place, since my last telegram, in front of Petersburgh.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Our Losses in the Recent Battles—How the Rebels are Said to be Getting Around the Break in the Weldon Road.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Aug. 29—Evening.

The reports in some of the newspapers that the losses in the Fifth Corps, in the battles of the 18th, 19th and 21st inst. reach 5,000, greatly exaggerate the facts. It is now definitely known that they do not exceed 3,600; and as stragglers and others continue to come in, and the sick are all accounted for, it is believed that the aggregate loss will not exceed 2,500.

The loss of the Second Corps in Thursday's fight will not exceed 1,500, according to the official statement, and it is hoped and believed that when all within our lines report, the entire loss will fall to 1,300.

The rebels are said to be using the Weldon Railroad below Ream's Station, and running their supplies thence to Petersburgh around our left by wagon. As this requires a large force to guard the trains and defend the road against our cavalry, it cannot be either a very profitable or pleasant means of communication, without taking into consideration the loss of time involved.

Arrangements have been made for burying the rebel dead left on the field of last Thursday's battle. The fact that the enemy did not do this, and also that they did not carry off their wounded, is palpable evidence that, although they drove back our Second Corps, they did not achieve a complete or creditable victory.

To-day nothing of interest has occurred. Cannonading and picket-firing is rather more brisk and continuous this evening, but without result.

The Fight at Ream's Station—Lee's Official Dispatch.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Aug. 26, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. A. P. HILL attacked the enemy in his intrenchments at Ream's Station, yesterday evening, and at the second assault carried his entire line. COOKE's and MCRAE's North Carolina brigades, under Gen. HETH, and LANE's North Carolina brigade of WILCOX's division, under Gen. CONNOR, with PEGRAM's artillery, composed the assaulting column. One line of breastworks was carried by the cavalry under Gen. HAMPTON with great gallantry, who contributed largely to the success of the day. Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is reported to be heavy—ours relatively small. Our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victory, and our thanks to the brave men and officers engaged. R. E. LEE.

The Quota of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A special to the *Bulletin* says:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Reports here place Pennsylvania in the lead as to the number of recruits raised under the last call. Reinforcements have been going forward to the Army of the Potomac at the rate of about 4,000 per week, and this amount, it is expected, will be largely increased before the 5th inst.

Legality of the Soldiers' Voting Bill Established.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, to whom the question was referred, have affirmed the constitutionality of the bill allowing soldiers to vote.

The Congressional Committee on Defences.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Congressional Committee on the Defences have concluded their excursion and dispersed.

The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa* sailed at 12 o'clock at noon for Liverpool.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Wheeler's Forces Threatening Gallatin.

MOVEMENTS OF GUERRILLAS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Passengers by the Nashville train say that the rebel Gen. WHEELER with his entire force, appeared at the head of the Cumberland River, three miles below Gallatin, captured a company of Federal troops and was attempting to cross the river this morning for an advance upon Gallatin.

WHEELER's force is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 12,000, The former number is probably nea correct.

A report has reached Cave City, Ky., that the Colonel commanding the Federal forces at Gallatin ordered the depot to be burned, as it was without the range of his guns.

JESSEY's gang of guerrillas went into Ghent, Ky., last night, after having shot thirteen negroes in the suburbs. The Vevay Indiana Home Guards shelled the rebels out of Ghent from the opposite side of the river.

JAKE BENNETT's squad of seventeen guerrillas went into Owensboro, Ky., on Saturday, afternoon, and captured and shot Capt. WATERS, of the Third Kentucky Cavalry. They also captured ten negro soldiers, seven of whom they shot. The three others escaped, and concealed themselves on the wharf boat. The rebels set the boat on fire and then left. The citizens afterward extinguished the flames.

Twenty guerrillas, under Capt. PRATT, attacked Taylorsville, Ky., on Sunday night, and were repulsed by ANDERSON with twenty Home Guards.

Last Tuesday the guerrillas, under DAPASTER, robbed DAVID HENRY's house, neary Bradbury. They shot Mr. HENRY, and afterward demolished his furniture.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

POLITICAL DOCUMENTS.

The Union Congressional Committee will immediately issue the following documents for distribution: First, "McClellan's Military Career Reviewed and Exposed;" second, "Geo. H. Pendleton, His Disloyal Record and Antecedents;" third, "The Chicago Copperhead Convention; the Men who Composed it;" fourth, "Base Surrender of the Copperheads to the Rebels in Arms;" fifth, "The Military Situation and the Glorious Achievements of our Soldiers and Sailors;" sixth, "A Few Plain Words with the Heroic Private Soldier;" seventh, "The History of MCCLELLAN's Arbitrary Arrest of the Maryland Legislature;" eighth, "What LINCOLN's Administration has Done." These documents will be printed in English and German, and sent for $2 per one hundred copies. Let loyal men everywhere send orders to Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Washington, D. C.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers were reported to-day: John Pfeaster, Company C, 7th Infantry; Harry Staster, Company F, 151st Infantry; Daniel Rodgers, Company B, First Artillery; W. H. Morse, Company H, 147th Infantry; Reuben Taylor, Company G, 9th Artillery; Henry J. Dunham, Company B, 10th Cavalry.

HOW THE CHICAGO NOMINATION IS RECEIVED.

The nomination of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON created no enthusiasm or excitement whatever in this city, even among the representatives of ardent and active Democracy. The selection of these gentlemen, and the adoption of such a platform, at a time when the rebellion is upon its last legs, and the rebel leaders are robbing both the cradle and the grave for solders for post and garrison duty, to enable them to send the last able-bodied man to the front, is regarded as nothing more nor less than an offer to subject our army, navy and Government to the dictation of JEFF. DAVIS.

THE RUMORED FOREIGN LOAN.

The statements so persistently made by certain sensation journals in New-York and Philadelphia, respecting a foreign loan of one thousand millions, or any other loan, are manufactured entirely out of whole cloth. The Treasury Department was first advised that German bankers were proposing to take charge of our finances, when its attention was called to those dispatches. The simple fact that such a loan is unauthorized by law, is of itself a sufficent reason why the "shent per shent" gentry will not make such a proposition, or the Secretary of the Treasury entertain it. The programme, with all its elaborate details, is heartily ridiculed, and regarded as gotten up solely to operate upon the stock market.

A SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President this afternoon addressed the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio, who called on him on their way home to be mustered out of service. After thanking them on behalf of the country, he went on to say that they were embarked in the cause of equal rights, not only for themselves, but to be transmitted to their children; rights which the enemies of the Government are trying to destroy; that they should not allow themselves to be led astray from their allegiance to the Union, and from the question of its restoration and permanency by any of the arguments of those who continually assault the Government, and who seemed more willing to destroy than to uphold it. His remarks were received with much enthusiasm by the troops and were loudly cheered at the close.

PUNISHED FOR USING BORROWED PASSES.

Two citizens of Maine, who have been found guilty by a Military Commission of going to the front upon passes belonging to other persons, have been fined two hundred dollars and five hundred dollars respectively; and to be imprisoned until the fine is paid. It is the intention of the military authorities to deal promptly and severely with all detected in the commission of this crime.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

SPANISH NAVAL REGULATION.

The State Department is in receipt of an official circular from the Spanish Government introducing some favorable modifications of the rules observed at Tarifa and Isla Verde, to oblige vessels navigating the jurisdictional waters of those fortresses to hoist the flag of their nation, which practice they often neglect, alleging a very improbable ignorance in vessels so repeatedly passing through the Straits.

Every vessel which, on crossing the line of the the fortresses within the range of either does not show the flag of her nation, is to be reminded of her neglect by the discharge of a cannon loaded with powder only. If after the lapse of ten minutes she does not hoist her flag, a shot will be fired across her bow. After a further delay of ten minutes, if she still omits to hoist a flag, a shot will be fired at her masts. Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs says the Queen, in bringing the preceding dispositions to the knowledge of our Government, flatters herself that the Cabinet of Washington will find in the measures adopted a fresh proof of the sentiments of deference which her Government entertains for the American nation.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

McClellan Nominated for President.

Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

Vallandigham Moves to Make the Nomination Unanimous.

A PEACE HORSE AND A WAR HORSE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

It is Resolved Into a Permanent Body.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Wigwam is again densely packed, and the crowd outside is greater than ever.

Immediately after the convention had been called to order, a prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. HALSEY, of Chicago.

Mr. WICKLIFFE then rose and said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the 4th of March next for the Democracy of the country to meet in convention again. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to the call at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The following communication was then received from the National Democratic Committee, and was presented by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island:

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at the Sherman House, at the City of Chicago, on the 31st day of August, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, A respectful devotion to the memory of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the great statesman of the West, was the crowning motive which induced the committee to concur in calling the convention in the City of Chicago; now, therefore, it is the deliberate conviction of this committee, that had his life been spared his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that "War is Disunion," a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of, would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact, and avoided that terrible loss of life for which nothing can compensate, and that bitterness of feeling so much to be deplored, which is the great barrier to the restoration of peace and union.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Chairman.

WM. FLINN, F. A. AIKEN, } Secretaries.

The President then stated the question before the convention to be on ordering the previous question, (nominating a candidate for the Presidency,) and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States, the Chairman of each delegation announcing the vote when the States were called.

Connecticut and Ohio having been passed for the moment, the vote stood as follows:

For McClellan	162
Scattering	64

The different delegations now began to change their votes, and the final result was announced as follows:

Maine—Seven for McClellan.
New-Hampshire—Five for McClellan.
Vermont—Five for McClellan.
Massachusetts—Twelve for McClellan.
Rhode Island—Four for McClellan.
Connecticut—Six for McClellan.
New-York—Thirty-three for McClellan.
New-Jersey—Seven for McClellan.
Pennsylvania—Twenty-six for McClellan.
Delaware—Three for Thomas H. Seymour.
Maryland—Seven for Thomas H. Seymour.
Kentucky—Eleven for McClellan.
Ohio—Fifteen for McClellan; six for Thomas H. Seymour.
Indiana—Nine and a half for McClellan; three and a half for Thomas H. Seymour.
Illinois—Sixteen for McClellan.
Michigan—Eight for McClellan.
Missouri—Seven for McClellan; four for Thomas H. Seymour.
Minnesota—Four for McClellan.
Wisconsin—Eight for McClellan.
Iowa—Eight for McClellan.
Kansas—Three for McClellan.
California—Five for McClellan.
Oregon—Three for McClellan.

TOTAL.

McClellan..........202½ | Thos. H. Seymour....23½

In announcing the vote of New-York Mr. SANFORD E. CHURCH said, that New-York regretted to pass by her favorite son, but she stands now as she has ever stood, ready to sacrifice her dearest personal preferences for the public good, holding it her duty above all others to do all in her power to rescue the country from the tyranny that oppresses it. Having full confidence in the Democracy, ability and patriotism of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, New-York gives him her entire electoral vote.

Several delegations having cast their votes for HORATIO SEYMOUR when the call of the States had been gone through with, Gov. SEYMOUR remarked that some gentlemen had done him the honor to name him for the nomination. It would be affectation to say that their expressions of preference did not give him pleasure, but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New-York that, for various reasons, private and public, he could not be a candidate for the Chicago nomination. Having made that announcement, he would lack the honor of a man, he would do great injustice to those friends to permit his name to be used now. As a member of the New-York delegation, he personally thought it advisable to support an eminent jurist of that State for the nomination, but he was not actuated in this by any doubt of the ability or patriotism of the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination. He knew that Gen. MCCLELLAN did not seek the nomination. He knew that that able officer had declared that it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army, but he will not honor any the less the high position assigned him by the great majority of the country, because he has not sought it. He desired to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegates here. Yesterday he did an act of injustice to a distinguished member of that delegation, (Mr. HARRIS,) because he (SEYMOUR) did not understand the purport of his remarks, and he now desired to say that he was fully satisfied that that high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this convention, participating in its deliberations and refusing to abide by its decisions. We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let by-gones be by-gones. He could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for any wrong done Maryland. As one who did not support him in my delegation, and as one who knows the man well, he felt bound to do him this justice. He (Gov. SEYMOUR) would pledge his life that when Gen. MCCLELLAN is placed in the Presidential Chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and the Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers, the delegates and the vast audience rising, the band playing, and the cheering lasting for several minutes.

Immediately after the nomination, a banner on which is painted a portrait of MCCLELLAN, and bearing as a motto, "If I cannot have command of my own men let me share their fate in the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed by the wild enthusiastic cheers of the multitude.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the German People's Association of New-York, claiming to represent 200,000 citizens, and accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the association to the support of the Chicago nominees. The communication was filed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said that from the first moment he had been animated by but one sentiment in this convention—peace, to the end that there might be peace in the land. He then moved that the nomination of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN be the unanimous sense of the convention.

Mr. MCKEON, of New-York, seconded the motion, and remarked that we were in the midst of a bloody revolution; that if the present Administration should be continued no man of note here would be safe in his liberty or life. He expected all to join with one heart and as one man in the effort to overthrow it.

Gov. POWELL also briefly addressed the convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket, and expressing the firm conviction that the ticket would come out of the contest triumphant, with the liberties of the people restored, and the prosperity and happiness of the country secured.

Judge ALLEN, of Ohio, Mr. BOGG, of Missouri, JAS. S. THAYER, of New-York, followed in brief speeches, reviewing the history of the country under Democratic rule, in comparison with the acts of the present Administration; promising the return of lasting peace and national happiness with the success of MCCLELLAN.

The question was then taken on making the nomination unanimous, and it was declared carried, The shout that responded was deafening.

Mr. WICKLIFFE offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of MCCLELLAN, when elected, in March next, to be open Lincoln's prison doors, and set the captives free. Carried unanimously.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said that many of the best and most loyal citizens of Kentucky, among them twenty or thirty ladies, were now imprisoned in Louisville, in damp and dirty cells, with only straw to lay upon and the coarsest prison fare to eat; and the newspapers of Louisville were forbidden to make the slightest allusion to this terrible state of affairs. He now proclaimed it at the risk of his liberty—perhaps of his life.

Mr. S. S. COX moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President, without debate or other business. Carried.

Judge Allen nominated George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

Mr. McDowell nominated D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

Mr. Hughes nominated Geo. W. Cass, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dickey, of Vermont, nominated James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Mr. Henry nominated Augustus Dodge, of Iowa.

Mr. Hickox nominated James D. Caton, of Illinois.

Gov. Hunt, of New-York, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie.

Mr. Saulsbury nominated Gov. Powell, of Kentucky.

The Missouri delegation nominated John S. Phelps, of Missouri.

The New-Jersey delegation seconded the nomination of Mr. Pendleton.

The first vote for Vice-President resulted, as follows:

James Guthrie	65½	J. D. Caton	16
Geo. H. Pendleton	54½	Governor Powell	32½
Daniel W. Voorhees	13	John S. Phelps	8
George W. Cass	26	Blank	1½
Augustus Dodge	9		

On the second ballot, when New-York was called, Judge PARKER said that having cast her thirty-three votes for JAMES GUTHRIE against his wishes, she now gave them cheerfully to GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio.

The other candidates were then withdrawn, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, received the unanimous vote of the convention as their candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. PENDLETON being loudly called for, he said that he had no language in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confidence. He could only promise to devote himself in the future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. In the future, as in the past, he would be faithful to the great principles of Democracy; and strong in their cause, with the hearts of millions of freemen with them, they would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union, and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

On motion, a committee of one from each State was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination, and request their acceptance thereof.

On motion, it was resolved that one person from each State, selected by the delegates thereof, be appointed to form the National Executive Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that 100,000 copies of the proceedings of the convention be printed.

Mr. TILDEN moved that the same ratio of representation which prevailed in this convention be the ratio of the next convention. Adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that the Democracy of the country be requested to meet in the different cities, and hold mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the convention, was adopted.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Committee.

THE CONVENTION.

Affairs on Monday—A Great Crowd—Vallandigham Worship.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29, 1864—A. M.

The cry is still they come. Last night and this morning, every train that has arrived has been filled with the sovereigns coming up to this great Babel.

The excitement continued all day yesterday. Toward evening a large crowd gathered in the Court-house-square, and were addressed most energetically by a gentleman whose name I did not learn, but he was evidently one of those who did not believe in Sabbaths in revolutionary times.

Many attended church. But the great majority remained in the streets and hotels. Thousands visited DOUGLAS' grave, and perhaps took a look at the objects of their sympathy, who are confined in Camp Douglas by "LINCOLN's minions." The day passed off good naturedly, and everybody appeared to be in the best of spirits. BURLEIGH, of the Boston *Journal*, "improved" the occasion by preaching in the First Baptist Church in the morning, and the Wabash-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening.

The Sherman House is the Headquarters. Passing among the delegates there last evening, it was evident that the out-and-out peace, anti-MCCLELLAN men, had taken courage from some quarter, and were confident that they should be able to defeat the nomination of the second NAPOLEON. His friends, too, appeared less confident; but I think still there is no doubt as to the result.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention is held in a large amphitheatre, located on the lake shore, about a mile south of the hotels. It has been erected by the Democrats of Chicago, at a cost of some $7,000, and is well adapted for the purpose, and capable of accommodating 15,000 people. A portion has been reserved for the delegates, and another section for their friends, for which tickets are necessary, in order to secure an admission. There is a ladies' gallery. These sections are seated. But the great presence chamber of the sovereigns is unseated, so that the people will have to stand "packed in a jam," while the leaders are hatching out a candidate and a set of principles for them to swear by.

Arrangements have been made on an extensive scale by the "Invincible Club," of this city, for a grand ratification demonstration on the evening of the day upon which the nomination is made. There is to be a torchlight procession, and every other kind of proceeding which will serve to make night hideous.

At 10 o'clock an immense crowd gathered in front of the Sherman House, which is the headquarters of the ultra peace men, and commenced calling for VALLANDIGHAM. The whole matter was doubtless prearranged, as there was a fugleman upon the balcony, acting as master of ceremonies, telling the unterrified when to cheer and when to call.

After the usual dallying, VALLANDIGHAM made his appearance, and hats swung in the air, and lungs gave out their loudest notes. When this part of the programme had been gone through with, VALLANDIGHAM bowed and put himself on his blandest, and expressed his grateful emotions at this compliment from the people. He then exhorted to peace, harmony and union, everything for the cause, and told them that when the work of the convention was over, when a Democratic candidate, who was to rescue the Constitution and restore the liberties of the nation, was in the field, he should make it his business, in season and out of season, to address assemblages of his Democratic fellow-citizens in all parts of the country, until a glorious victory crowned their efforts.

Having thus delivered himself, he bowed himself back into the hotel. The crowd called for several other "distinguished" gentlemen, but they were not forthcoming.

I forgot to mention, in connection with the "Conservative Democratic National Convention," that that eminent man of peace, ISAIAH RYNDERS, formerly leader of the Empire Club of your City, was present as a delegate, and his name is printed in the list. I could not help but think how those eminent Conservatives *per se* of your State—Granger, Duer, Kidd, Burrows, Noxon, Fillmore, &c.—would turn up their Conservative noses at even the political proximity of this redoubtable shoulder-hitter.

Nomination of McClellan.

OGDENSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The nomination of MCCLELLAN was received here with great rejoicing. Thirty-four guns were fired on the receipt of the news. This evening guns are firing, bands playing, bonfires blazing, rockets ascending, processions moving and people rejoicing. The *Democrat* office and many private residences are brilliantly illuminated. Prominent citizens are addressing the crowds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this afternoon in honor of the nomination of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The nomination of MCCLELLAN caused great enthusiasm in this city. A hundred guns were fired at noon, and a hundred more at sunset. This evening a procession preceded by a band of music, and bearing torches and transparencies, is parading the streets. Banners bearing the name of MCCLELLAN, are displayed at different points. Speeches were made from the Capitol steps by Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN and Gen. VANDERPOOL.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Democrats of Portland fired 150, and those of Westbrook 100, guns in honor of the nomination of MCCLELLAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

One hundred guns were fired in this city this evening, in honor of the Chicago nominations. There was also a grand display of fireworks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired by the Constitutional Club in honor of MCCLELLAN's nomination. The Boston *Post* office was brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

TROY, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Democracy of this city fired 100 guns this evening, in honor of MCCLELLAN's nomination. An impromptu procession paraded the streets, with two bands of music. Many private dwellings were illuminated. Subsequently a large public meeting was organized, and addresses were made in front of the Court-house steps.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The news of MCCLELLAN's nomination was received with great enthusiasm by the Democrats here. One hundred guns were fired this afternoon; a band of music played at the *Courier* office and elsewhere, and in the evening fireworks were displayed, and speeches made. A great crowd assembled around the Democratic Association Rooms to hear and see the celebration.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening at the Democratic Headquarters, Hon. Moses BIGELOW presiding, to ratify the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN for President. The hall was filled, and outside stands surrounded, forming one of the largest meetings held here. A grand procession marched through the streets after the meeting adjourned. A salute of thirteen guns was fired.

BORDENTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Bordentown is alive to-night. About three thousand people are assembled together in front of the Railroad House, cheering for MCCLELLAN, and have been addressed by Col. G. S. CANNON and Col. WM. R. MURPHY.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Democrats of this place responded to the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN by a salute and torchlight procession. Ex-Senator WALL delivered an address.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 22.

Heavy earthquake shocks have been experienced in the mountains during the week.

Money is quiet at 1½ per cent.

The receipts of bullion for the last ten days amount to $1,500,000.

Currency bills on New-York are at 143 per cent. premium.

Coin bills are at 3⅞@4 per cent. premium.

Legal-tender notes are weak at 39½c. on the dollar.

Public opinion seems to be changing in Nevada as to the propriety of adopting a State constitution. It may now be adopted in order to get rid of the obnoxious territorial officers.

Sandwich Island dates to July 28 report slow progress of the Constitutional Convention. Much time has been consumed in discussing the powers of the convention. The Government is accused of revolutionary designs.

Sailed, bark *Chalgrove*, for Hong Kong, with quicksilver to the value of $32,000 and nearly $500,000 in bullion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The last steamer from Oregon and British Columbia brought over $700,000 in bullion. The Northern mines are increasing in productiveness. Great trade is springing up with this city.

The Indian war on the northern coast of California is at an end.

In the fair of the Christian Commission about $2,000 in gold are received daily.

Business is improving. Mining stock market dull. Wheat and Barley 3½c. ⅌ lb.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 29.

Arrived steamer *Constitution*, from Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Arrived ship *Intrepid*, from New-York; steamer *Sierra Nevada*, with about $350,000 in treasure from the Northern mines.

The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento this afternoon. After nominating the Presidential electors, the convention will divide into three district conventions, and nominate their congressional candidates. What is called the Anti-Conness wing of the party seems to be in the majority.

Chased by a Supposed Pirate.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The bark *Adelaide*, Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived here from Rio Janeiro, reports Aug. 8, lat. 7° 40', lon. 45° 50', was chased by a schooner resembling a pilot-boat, supposed to be a pirate.

Canal Break.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The bottom of one of the locks this side of Schoharie Creek Aqueduct gave out on Sunday night. It will require four days to repair the damage. No boats have come in from the canal this morning.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION.

The Raid Upon the Communications.

The Raids Under Stoneman and McCook.

Jeff. Davis Reported to be at Macon.

SPECULATIONS UPON THE CAMPAIGN.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Recent Raids—Kilpatrick's Demonstration—The Rebel Editors' Utterances—Miscellaneous.

NEAR ATLANTA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE RAID ON OUR REAR.

If you have received my letter, dated the 15th inst., you will have perceived that my anticipations of disturbances in our rear have unhappily been realized.

You will recollect that I learned from a deserter that a squad of picked men from different rebel regiments had been detailed to cut our rear in obscure places, in the vicinity of Calhoun. The road was cut on Monday afternoon in that vicinity, in three places, about a dozen rails being removed in each place.

While this work of destruction was going on, WHEELER, with between four and five thousand men, and ten pieces of cannon, appeared in front of Dalton, one of the most important points upon the road, and commenced a "siege." Upon each side of the eastern pike he planted his pieces, and gave the national officer in command notice that at an appointed time he should assault the town. The national officer responded by saying that it was a rebel town, and that if he wanted to shell it, he could shell and be —. But WHEELER didn't shell Dalton. Neither did he frighten out our officer in command, who had three infantry regiments well located, and a battery of artillery in position. All the trains were in the meantime ordered back to Chattanooga north and Resaca south, and up to the present time no cars, supplies or mails have been destroyed. WHEELER's forces were composed of cavalry and mounted infantry, a portion of whom he sent a short distance north of Dalton, with orders to destroy a bridge and as much of the road as possible. This cut off all communication by rail and by telegraph between Chattanooga and Dalton, but Gen. STEEDMAN, commanding at the former city, had been informed of the affair previously, and was already upon the march with two white regiments and six full companies of negroes.

Gen. STEEDMAN's forces arrived at an early hour Tuesday morning, and before daylight he drove off the road the force employed in its destruction, and immediately after attacked WHEELER, near Dalton. From the Adjutant-General of Gen. SCHOFIELD I learn that STEEDMAN had quite a fight, and that he drove the enemy nearly two miles. Before he arrived, the force dispatched to destroy the road had succeeded in tearing up over five miles of rails, which they heated and bent. They also burned a small bridge a few miles from Dalton, but which can be replaced in a very short time. We have received no mail in three days, but it is reported that the road will be in running order before Saturday. At the time of the raid, nearly all our construction trains were south of Resaca or at Nashville. At last accounts here, there were no rebels within several miles of the road.

We have been expecting a rebel demonstration of this nature for a long time, and have strong bodies of men at all the important points upon the road. The using up of STONEMAN and the partial destruction of MCCOOK's command by the enemy's cavalry has given it a chance to annoy us, and a speedy advantage was taken of our situation. But unless the rebels have been strongly reinforced in the cavalry arm, WHEELER will no doubt be recalled, for, as I write, we have sent out a tremendous raiding party under KILPATRICK, who has orders to attack the enemy's rear in its most vital parts. He is expected to return in a few days, and there are no apprehensions as regards his safety felt at headquarters. The enemy has a large body of cavalry, but it is divided up pretty well, and located at great distances from Atlanta, in many cases.

When HOOD took command he not only promised to hold Atlanta, whip the Federal army and drive it in disorder across the Chattahoochee, but he expressed his determination to cut our rear, and, if possible, to wholly destroy our lines of communication.

There are three very large bridges upon the road between Chattanooga and Atlanta, respectively spanning the Oostenaula, Etowa and Chattahoochee rivers. The most important structure upon the road is the tunnel, ten miles north of Dalton. At all these places we have very large forces and formidable works, with a sufficiency of artillery for all ordinary purposes.

But, of course, there are hundreds of important places upon the road, any of which, probably, might be successfully attacked by a large rebel force. On the whole, however, the entire road is well guarded, and an attack anywhere where much harm could be done, would be attended by great risks.

M'COOK'S FIGHT.

Large and small bodies of Gen. MCCOOK's unsuccessful raiding party return daily, his losses already having been reduced to less than a thousand men. I saw a rebel paper on Tuesday, in which a correspondent gives a full report of McCOOK's fight, and, according to his account, the rebel forces far outnumbered our own. MCCOOK had but one small division, numbering less than three thousand men, while he was attacked, at different times, by six divisions. At one time he fought ARMSTRONG's and ROSS' divisions; and the rebel correspondent says he (MCCOOK) stood his ground and fought bravely against great odds for a long time. Instead of surrendering, our forces broke and ran, and in a short time encountered HUME's division, near a place called Newman's Station. At one time MCCOOK was completely surrounded, but he managed to cut his way out.

The report in the rebel newspaper made two columns, and, considering we were whipped, did us full justice. I should have copied the article, but the paper was already en route for THOMAS' headquarters, and the bearer thereof could not be detained but a few moments.

There is another very interesting phase of the McCOOK raid. If you recollect, in a former letter I advised you that, after performing a certain amount of destruction, McCOOK was to join STONEMAN at a town east of the Macon road, and about twenty-six miles south of East Point. McCOOK did go there, as per appointment, but STONEMAN failed to arrive. McCOOK waited for him nearly two days, which gave the rebels a chance to contract their circle. In returning he had to encounter superior forces of the enemy's cavalry, with the well-known unhappy result. I will remark here that STONEMAN'S defeat is productive of much deep feeling.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF STONEMAN.

It seems that Gen. STONEMAN and his forces were whipped and captured at or near Macon. When he started upon his raid I was informed confidentially, and I did not mention the fact, that his objective point was Andersonville, a small place about sixty miles south of Macon. Here it is that some thirty thousand of our soldiers are "cooped" in an immense stockade, and the task to release them was given to STONEMAN. According to my informant, who pointed out upon a map the points at which STONEMAN was to touch after joining McCOOK, the party were to strike the Macon road some five times north of that town, but were to give it (Macon) a wide berth. Instead, STONEMAN made no junction with McCOOK, attacked Macon, and got whipped and captured by a division of (militia) cavalry, under Gen. IVERSON.

WHAT THE REBEL EDITORS SAY.

I was permitted, I have before informed you, on Tuesday last, to glance hurriedly at a Southern newspaper, (the Chattanooga *Rebel*,) which was being sent to Gen. THOMAS by Gen. CARLIN. The first article upon the editorial page was headed "The Safety of Atlanta." The tenor of it was that a few days ago, JEFF DAVIS had, in company with BRAGG, arrived at Macon, where he made a speech, in which he said that Atlanta was the most vital part of the Southern Confederacy; that reinforcements *had arrived*. and would continue to arrive until the safety of the city was beyond question. The paper did not give his speech, but quoted the above from his remarks, and then followed up in its characteristic style.

Another editorial stated that the day when Atlanta was in danger had passed. It concluded by saying that HOOD had armed every man in his department capable of bearing arms, and enumerated officers' servants, cooks, orderlies, teamsters and others, as the unfortunate ones.

The *Rebel* quoted Gen. THOMAS' congratulatory circular to the Army of the Cumberland, and commented thereon. I need not say that it used the vilest of language, and called Gen. THOMAS all sorts of hard names. The word "liar" occurred five times in the paragraph.

The tenor of the advertisements exhibited the fact that not only thousands of new troops had arrived at Atlanta, but that HOOD'S army had been reinforced from various quarters by veteran soldiers.

The redoubtable JOHN MORGAN, I was given to understand, is at present in Virginia with BRECKINRIDGE.

BUCKNER is at Abingdon, Virginia. A little item at the bottom of an editorial column stated that when HARDEE refused the command of HOOD'S army, it was tendered to BUCKNER, who also declined its acceptance.

Ten thousand negroes, the *Rebel* says, are at work upon the fortifications, between Atlanta and East Point.

There was nothing in regard to Mobile in the telegraphic columns. An editorial squib said that the Yankees had passed the forts, but that their troubles had just commenced. It said that FARRAGUT would find it a second Charleston. BEAUREGARD had arrived, and all the citizens were under arms. The rebels stick to it that the monitor *Tecumseh* had been sunk.

Quite a discussion is going on between the militia of Macon and the regular troops, as to who are entitled to the honor of capturing STONEMAN. By the tenor of the correspondence, I should be led to believe that to decide that point they were on the verge of a private battle of their own. In the meantime, they hang on to poor STONEMAN.

The Macon Theatre is in full blast. The prices of admission are $5 and $3 50. The play for Tuesday night was "Camille." Among the ladies I noticed the names of Misses ELOISE BRIDGES, CLARA SEFTON, and a Miss KEMBLE. I did not recognise among the men's names one familiar to New-Yorkers.

There is no end to the advertisements of stolen horses and runaway negroes. All sorts of rewards for the deliverance of the former, and small fortunes offered for the capture of the latter.

The *Rebel* states that a number of people have been killed and wounded at Atlanta by our shells, among whom were several ladies.

B. C. T.

Formidable Character of the Rebel Works—Hood Largely Reinforced—Speculation—Miscellaneous.

NEAR ATLANTA, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The rebel raiders have been driven from the railroad, and the necessary repairs will be complete in another twenty-four hours. But, in all probability, they will turn up again in a few days. I must confess, taking everything into consideration, that the situation is a little desperate.

We hover around Atlanta, and can look square into the city, as did Moses into the land of Canaan. We are so close to the city in some places that our shells, destined for its centre, oftentimes pass clean over. Yet upon its outside we still remain, and the prospects for an early occupation are too distant to lend even an enchanting color to the picture.

Let me inform you that the occupation of Atlanta by our forces, *now rests wholly with Hood*. "What does the writer mean?" the reader will ask.

I will tell you. HOOD has been largely reinforced, until, counting in the militia, who have been constantly drilled for the past three months, his army is within a few thousand as strong as our own. In other words, HOOD can now hold Atlanta, with thirty thousand men to spare. The fortifications around Atlanta are the completest imaginable. In front of these forts are two lines of infantry works, protected by the most elaborate *abattis* I have ever seen. We can stand at our own rifle-pits and throw a stone at the enemy's *abattis*. With a glass one can perceive that it is not only braided and matted together, but the ends are tied with willow and walnut withes. It is believed and estimated by those best able to judge, that one-tenth of our army, at least, would be slaughtered in an attempt to remove the enemy's *abattis, chevaux de frise* and other obstructions. Therefore, there will be no assault upon the city. As the rebels themselves say, Atlanta is safe. You may take this to heart—that Atlanta is beyond our reach, so far as fighting for it is concerned. This is not a gloomy picture, however, by no means. The same state of affairs exists upon our side. We have breastworks that are unsurpassed in strength, behind which can repose a single line in perfect safety. It would take an attacking party half an hour to remove the multiplicity of obstructions in front of our lines.

In three battles which occurred last month HOOD, as you are aware, sustained as many disastrous defeats, and in each case our men only fought under cover of the most rudely-constructed works. In the battle of the 28th ult. our forces were attacked while moving in column. A fourth of the line (that was immediately formed) used their axes and spades, and we gained a victory, although the dirt thrown up did not reach the knees of our men. You perceive, then, that the danger is equally inviting to either party making an attack. As I said above, the successful termination of the campaign must now result from either profound strategy on our part, or gross blunder on the part of the enemy, or both. The readers of the TIMES must now critically observe further events.

In conclusion I must urge brief speculations: HOOD, goaded on by the requests (demands) of BRAGG (DAVIS,) the blandishments of his admirers and his own ambition, is going *to get himself in "a snarl."* I'll tell you how: Mind you, he can hold Atlanta, and spare three-fourths of his cavalry and one-third of his infantry, unless we alarm him by some strategical disposition.

Already he has sent to our rear WHEELER, with 5,000 of his best cavalry and ten pieces of artillery. WHEELER, however, has been driven off from Dalton, where he first appeared. Now I believe that he will next turn up on our "special communication" between Chattanooga and Knoxville. This will not injure us a mite, even if the bridge at London is destroyed. We have substantial works all along that road, and no injury in that quarter is anticipated. The whole rebel cavalry cannot take the garrison at Knoxville.

I shouldn't wonder if WHEELER was joined, in less than ten days, by a very large force from HOOD'S army, and you need not think it strange if the latter moved upon our left flank and made demonstrations in our rear in less than a week.

BRAGG is the real Commander of the rebel army at Atlanta; he keeps behind the curtain, however, while HOOD performs in the field. BRAGG is the motive power, but HOOD runs the machine. HOOD will get all the glory, if there is to be any—he will also have to shoulder the ignominy of ill-success. BRAGG is merely an Adjutant-General, and nine-tenths of the Southern people are not aware of his presence at the above-named city, while HOOD'S soldiers regard him as a quiet "looker-on here in"—Georgia. It is a fixed fact at all our headquarters, that BRAGG is at the helm—and it is generally admitted that he is the best man the South has ever had in this department.

I have heard it hinted in high places, within a week, that a rebel movement of vast proportions toward the Ohio River, from Virginia, through the mountain gaps of Eastern Kentucky, is not an event the least likely to transpire. If WHEELER should move up the line of the Knoxville road, he will not return until he and BUCKNER have accomplished something, or, at least, made a desperate attempt.

But, whatever the nature of the moves or manœuvres made in this department by the enemy, the slightest will be turned to account, and strategy on our part, and mistakes upon the enemy's, may, indeed, in a short time, give us possession of the city.

KILPATRICK arrived this morning, after an absence (with a large force of cavalry) of four days, but did not accomplish anything of moment. He had orders, however, *not* to strike the Macon road.

The relative positions of our different corps, as well as the whole line from right to left, with but few exceptions, is materially unchanged. SCHOFIELD'S corps is upon the extreme right, and has swung in toward the city a little since my last, but nothing was accomplished; in fact, nothing was expected. It was rumored last night that COX, commanding a division in the Twenty-third (SCHOFIELD'S) Corps, had cut loose, struck the West Point (not the East Point, or Macon,) road, and had commenced fortifying. I, from the fact that such a thing had been once or twice projected, went up to SCHOFIELD'S headquarters. There I met Gen. COX, who politely informed me that if his division had made any such movement it had done it without his orders.

While I was at SCHOFIELD'S headquarters a shell was thrown into camp and exploded near the tent of Capt. CAMPBELL, who lay upon his cot, reading a novel. I never saw a man throw down a book so suddenly in my life.

Next to the Twenty-third is the Fourteenth Corps, then the Sixteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, then the Twentieth, upon each side of the railroad, with the Fourth Corps upon our extreme left.

The rebels shell us by jerks. Sometimes they remain quiet all along the line for half a day at a time; again they will fling their missiles at us day and night. For instance, yesterday was decidedly quiet, while the cannonading upon both sides has been incessant during the greater part of to-day.

"LEATHERBREECHES."

I wish to say a few words about Capt. DILGER, or "Leatherbreeches," as he is familiarly called. When the war broke out, Capt. DILGER was an artillery officer in the Prussian service. A short time after the battle of Bull Run, an uncle of DILGER (a merchant in New-York) wrote that the present was an opportune time to visit America, &c.

DILGER was desirous of studying war as carried on here, and procured a leave of absence for a year. As soon as he arrived he joined the Army of the Potomac as an artillerist, and commanded a battery. As his year drew to a close he managed to get his leave indefinitely extended, and has just been ordered to Cincinnati to be mustered out of the service, the term of his battery, the First Ohio Artillery, having expired.

He came out here with his battery with Gen. HOOKER, and by the name of "Leatherbreeches," became known to every officer and soldier in the Army of the Cumberland. In all the battles which have occurred from Lookout Mountain to Peachtree Creek, DILGER has been on hand. He is the first to open fire upon the eve of a battle, and takes his guns nearly up to the skirmish line. So often has he done this that some officer, a short time ago, presented him *with bayonets for his pieces*. I saw him throughout the entire afternoon of the 20th ult., during which time he hurled the most frightful destruction into the rebel ranks. At one time upon that eventful day, he took his "smoothbores" up to Gen. JOHNSTON'S line of battle, and for half an hour poured a raking fire of grape and canister into the enemy in front of HOOKER. He became at one time, the target for three rebel batteries, and lost seven men during the day. He fires by volley when he "gets a good thing," and the acclamations of the infantry drown the reverberations of the cannon's roar upon all such occasions. He is a fine-looking young man, speaks French, Italian, German and Spanish fluently, and English with ease. He always wears close buckskin breeches, with top boots, and stands by his guns in his shirt sleeves during battle. He has elicited the admiration of the whole army by his coolness and intrepidity when in action, and for his skill as an artillerist he has been made the recipient of numerous letters of acknowledgment from Gens. THOMAS, JOHNSTON, KING, BAIRD, BRANNAN, and others. I saw yesterday, at Gen. KING'S headquarters, the following short, complimentary tender to Capt. DILGER. Gen. KING is one of the most accomplished officers in the service. He has been in the army twenty-nine years, fought all through Mexico, and has participated in every battle waged by the Army of the Cumberland. He and SLEMMER were both wounded severely at Stone River. Coming from such an officer as KING, the following note may prove a treasure to DILGER:

> HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE ATLANTA, Aug. 14.
>
> *Capt. H. Dilger, Battery I, First Ohio Artillery:*
>
> CAPTAIN: Your uniform gallantry on the field of battle, and your ability as an artillerist, have elicited the admiration of every officer serving in this division. I cannot, therefore, permit you to leave my command without expressing a hope of your speedy return, knowing that the service will be benefited thereby.
>
> Yours, sincerely, JOHN H. KING,
> General Commanding First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

I understand that it is the intention of this distinguished officer to return to our Western army.

NO MAILS

have been received since last Monday. I understand at headquarters to-day that the track was repaired, and the bridge replaced, but late this afternoon the wires were cut in the neighborhood of Calhoun.

B. C. T.

Orders to Move—Preparations for the March—The Order Countermanded—Artillery Practice.

CAMP IN THE FIELD BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

It is surprising to see the fertility of the human imagination in the army in seasons of excitement, and in the absence of positive data on which to base its beliefs. Scarcely any amount of incredibility is sufficient to make it yield its adopted theory, and subject its decisions to the dictates of common sense. The most improbable stories are taken up with avidity and circulated with an expedition that becomes a better cause. Now, I venture to aver, that no village gossip can set its patrons in a greater gabbling commotion, or stir them to more active interchanges of ideas on the new topics of conversation, than the body of our army is stirred, on the announcement of some change of position, some newly-discovered movement of the enemy, or some change in the programme of our own campaign. On the slightest intimation of any of these, the wildest speculations become rife everywhere, and the most improbable theories abound.

This has been exemplified during the two days last past. A movement of the Twentieth Corps has been on the tapis, and orders issued for the command to be ready to go at a given hour; but the place of destination was unknown to any except those whose right it was to know. Where are we going? was the universal inquiry. What is the object of the movement? Are we going to right or left? And in the absence of a wide and reliable induction, the respective inquirers have made up their opinion from the limited stock of capital at hand. One report was, that as WHEELER, the rebel General, had burned the railroad bridge at Resaca, the corps was going back to chastise him for his temerity, and to guard the bridge against the recurrence of a similar fate. Another report, backed up with its logical supports, was that the corps was going to Knoxville, East Tennessee. Another, that its destination was the Cumberland Mountain. I need not say, I presume, that with each report the ægis of authority was sought as the safest voucher for its current belief. But its improbability forbade its obtaining an extended credence, except in the absence of something more tangible in some other quarter.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th inst. some new excitement occurred on our front, setting the whole command agog to have the "Johnnys" make a demonstration against our works—a thing they have done to other portions of our army, but never, during the campaign, to the Twentieth Corps. They have charged us, but always when we have been without works, or when our works have been in an incipient state, and not of much use for defence. They have, with a shrewdness that does them much credit, sought the most opportune moment for their onslaught. But with all the advantage of superior numbers and position, they have never succeeded in doing anything more, in the shape of success for themselves, than temporarily checking our advance. While we have, in almost every instance, instance, inflicted on them severe punishment. This is remembered by our boys and they seem to think it would be an exquisite pleasure to have one chance only of warming the rebs. from behind our own breastworks. It had been reported by the officer of the picket that the enemy was massing his forces on our front, and, at five o'clock, P. M., Gen. GEARY, commanding Second Division, Twentieth Corps, was advised of the fact. Confident of the security of his position, and equally assured of the valor and prowess of his command to meet the emergency, he coolly replied, "Let them come." The same spirit pervaded the entire command—so much so that the rank and file of our army, in fighting trim, shouted, "Let them come, and we will give them their change back with interest." They did not come, however; and, instead of the noise and confusion of battle, an unusual quiet prevailed during the entire night. Day before yesterday great activity prevailed in the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments, and orders for the corps to move, in anticipation of the movement of the whole army, set the machinery of these departments in early motion, to be ready for the march. They were packed and loaded at an early hour, and some of them had moved from the ground they had occupied for two weeks, and placed themselves where they could fall into line with the least possible delay. Adjutants' desks and books and papers, officers' valises and equipments, were all shipped, and everything held in fine trim for instant obedience to the order to march, whenever it should come. We retired at an early hour, not knowing but that we should be routed before morning to move to another point, indicated by the governing mind of our military affairs as more eligible than the one we then occupied. This feeling grew out of the orders issued during the day. We, however, were not molested by orders to march; but at early dawn the enemy's artillery opened on our lines with great furor and wakened us. It called the army from its morning's slumbers to the command of its fiirearms, and bade it beware of the foe's design. Most of our batteries replied with spirit and kept up the duel for two hours or over. Many good aims were taken by the rebel artillerists at our positions, but none of their shot did execution. Whether ours did any execution or not, of course, we are unable to say. The duel ceased and no one was hurt as far as we were able to ascertain. The order for our corps to march was countermanded, and we are settled down in our old quarters again, to await further developments. This change of programme was not made but on the ground of an important advantage gained in another part of our line of operations, and of suffiient consequence to render the execution of the original order unneccessary.

Gen. FITZPATRICK is again at work and has severed the Macon and Western Railroads. Last evening at 4 o'clock he was at Fairburn, on the Atlanta and Western Brailroad, and this morning was at Jonesboro', on the Macon Railroad. The results of his operations have not yet fully transpired here. A day or two more will bring us the tidings, when we will transmit them to you with all due expedition.

This morning, at early dawn, by special arrangement, all the artillery along our front opened on the enemy's fortifications and the city. The artillerists had been instructed to fire twelve shots from each piece, and right earnestly did they address themselves to their work. The very ground on which we stood trembled with the percussion, and the heavens became resonant with its mighty roar. It lasted about ten minutes. One rebel battery attempted to reply, and succeeded in firing four shots, when an enfilading fire from our batteries rendered its position untenable and it quit. By this grand artillery practice a building of some sort was destroyed in the city; not, we presume, of any great size, for the fire, though intense, lasted no more than half an hour. The rapid firing ceased, and the wonted quiet followed.

At 8 o'clock this morning a little breeze of artillery again arose, when a caisson of the enemy was exploded in front of Third Brigade of the Second Division of this corps. Little at this hour, 9 A. M., is being done, save some artillery practice on our extreme right, and the discharge of a 32-pounder Rodman seige gun every five minutes on our left. A few days will bring us important changes here, it is believed, and secure more vantage ground for our cause. More anon.

EPSILON.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Country after Four Years of War—The Nation's Spirit, Sacrifices and Successes—What the People Think and What they Mean to Do.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1864.

The present condition of the country may be called, without the slightest hyperbole, a specially critical one. It has been said at various periods, within the last four years, that we had "reached the very crisis of the country's fate." The phrase has grown familiar to our ears from frequent and often not very discriminating use, and like many familiar things, fails to affect us, as a fact, if it be a fact, that the words convey so significant and momentous always should. Several of the sonorously proclaimed crises have come and passed without serious trouble, showing themselves not very critical after all. Others have proved themselves worthy of the name; but the nation has passed through these also, staunchly and heroically, supported and carried along by the true hearts and strong arms of its patriotic children, where faith and hopeful ardor have neither faltered nor given any, the least signs of growing faint.

Such a spirit can and will carry the nation safely through every crsis, through far more portentious and terrible than any we have yet seen and encountered. Perhaps the present, with the few following months, is a crisis of this sort, being with more literal and exact truth "*the* very crisis of the country's fate" than any preceding period during the rebellion. If I were to assert this in so many words, there are certainly strong reasons to justify the averment. Let us see.

After four years of war nearly, and war on a scale rarely known to the world, the rebellion is not destroyed. Intrenched behind strong armies, it still stands haughty and defiant. It fiercely proclaims itself able to stand in spite of all the power put forth by the Government to overthrow it. It boasts loudly of its invincibility, and thus far certainly, it has contrived to vindicate its ability to hold itself up in spite of all the terrific blows struck to overwhelm it. The loyal millions of the country have sent forth of their resources, not gold and silver merely, but what is more precious far, hosts of their sons, to lay their lives, if need were, in sacrifice on the altar of their country. The sublime spirit and the gifts it has prompted, have not been a vain show, resulting in nothing. But effects have been produced of the most striking and important character.

The rebellion has been forced to recede step by step. It has been attacked in many of its strongest holds and vanquished. Fortifications deemed impregnable, cities, whole districts, have been wrenched from its grasp. Its area has been gradually but steadily circumscribed. On the sea as on the land, its flaunting banner has been made to bow before the ensign of the Government and Union. Great armies have gallantly thrown themselves upon the very seat and centre of the rebel possessions, cutting the enemy's communications, while determinedly holding, in spite of all opposition, their own; wresting from them magazines, intrenched positions, repulsing the most desperate assaults, advancing still, with majestic and irresistible tread, to the music of the Union, until all obstacles in their path successfully swept away, they stand at this moment with their mighty clutch fastened on the very throat of the rebellion. All that remains is to finish well what has been so auspiciously begun. Atlanta and Richmond fallen, with the overthrow of the armies upholding both, the prestige, and virtually the power, of the dire rebellion is broken irremediably. It may struggle a little thereafter, but all efforts must be hopeless and expiring.

This is what the loyal heart of the country expects and longs for. It has surrendered hopefully its choicest treasures for this. For this, it is willing and ready to give and sacrifice yet more, if need be, and will do it more cheerfully. All it asks is the utter crushing of the rebellion, knowing what magnificently benign consequences to the country are embodied in the realization of the words. This result accomplished, it feels not only that the war ought to cease, and will cease, but that a glorious compensation is found, and the only adequate one, for all the toils, tears, agonies, sacrifices that the terrible struggle has occasioned.

But just at this juncture we are threatened with the gravest of our perils. Were the undivided energies of the loyal States hurled against the rebellion *now*, with the spirit that the fall of Sumter kindled in the hearts of all people, a month would suffice to put the finishing stroke upon this grim and bloody revolt. Four years, however, of the burdens and losses of our gigantic struggle, have begun to tell upon the popular unanimity. The increasing cost of living, increasing taxation, under which our people were always impatient; the apparent slowness with which military operations are pushed to decisive results; the ponderous proportions of the national debt, as it *looks* to the popular eye, with the swelling figures paraded before it; the personal bereavements which the mighty conflict has inflicted, with the fears of many, as yet exempt, that the experience of others will ere long be their own; the restlessness concerning the coming draft, which demands inexorably the services of the person drafted or those of a fit substitute; the natural horror of the sensitive mind at the continuance of a struggle whose course has been so deeply dyed in blood—all these furnish a fit opportunity, which clamorous advocates of an "honorable peace" are sure to avail themselves of, to unsettle the popular mind and stir up discontent. The scheming partisan and reckless demagogue have found hearers both more numerous and attentive for their pestilent pleas than it was possible to find only two short years ago.

Add to this the pending Presidential contest It seems unfortunate that this element—one of strife and sometimes bitter animosity, even in peaceful times—should be added just now to the disturbing forces of the country. We could wish that it had been otherwise for the present. But it is upon us, and must be met manfully, as every other crisis has been. A contest of this kind has, in ordinary times, shaken the country from centre to circumference. When the storm was over and the deep calm came, and no injury was done the commonwealth by the fierce elemental strife, the fact was pointed at, abroad as at home, as a splendid illustration of the safe working and self-conceiving potency of republican institutions. The test soon to be reenacted may involve more real peril than any that has preceded it. A mighty civil war upon our hands, whose determined prosecution, essential to our unity, and hence our very salvation, demands the whole energies of the country; the enemies of the Administration, aided by some, as of the WADE and DAVIS stripe, who have ranked hitherto as its staunchest supporters, straing every nerve to overturn it, as if *that* were more important than to crush armed traitors now and for years struggling to overturn the Government; personal disappointments, partisan rancor, fierce thirst for power and place, blended with honest but misjudging zeal for a change of rulers, and the inauguration of a different policy in conducting affairs—all these things suggest grounds of fear that the coming contest may prove one of unexampled bitterness, the effects of which upon the country, in this its greatest trial hour, may prove signally disastrous to its highest interests.

This result, however, we fervently trust, is not to be witnessed. The people of the country are not prepared yet to be branded as national suicides. The love of country burns brightly in the popular heart, prompting the cheerful will, far and wide, to make every sacrifice that the Commonwealth be not harmed. There is intelligence, too, among the masses, to discern where the real danger to the country lies, what the true interests of the country demand, what path of duty the true patriot should pursue, what ways of delusion and folly he should sternly shun. The hope of the country now is in this enlightened intelligence. The people, the people under God are to decide this nation's destiny. The safety of all we hold most deer, may be intrusted to their sober sense, true hearts and stalwart hands. In a crisis of the country, when looked to for aid and support, they will be found now, as at other times, to the discomfiture of all designing plotters, too shrewd to be hoodwinked, too brave to be intimidated, too strong to be forced, too knowing to be imposed upon, and too high-minded and manly to connive at a trick, or treat traitors as true men.

The people in their quiet homes, not less than the soldiers in the field, have very clear and decided opinions in regard to the nature of this war, and the great issues now before the country. They know precisely the origin of the rebellion, what the rebellion is, what the rebellion deserves. They know that the mighty sacrifices the country has made are the fruit of the rebellion, neither less nor more. They know that the unity of the country is indispensable to its safety, and that the success of the rebellion by sundering the States is the certain overthrow and ruin of all. They know and feel that by the crushing of the rebellion, and by this only, this country will be preserved, and will probably prove thenceforth perpetual; and they know that by pushing from the Presidential chair at this crisis a man who has honestly devoted all his energies, and those of the country as far as he was able to enlist them, to this single high objebt, and by putting in this chair a man ready, perhaps, to negotiate and make peace with traitors in arms against the Government, thereby ignobly sundering the grand object for which the nation has shed so much blood, and endured so much agony, is to seal the fate of the country, and render it a hissing and by-word in the mouth of every people for all time.

The people know all that, and will act upon it at the proper time. The thunder tones of 100,000 majority against VALLANDIGHAM, cast by a single State, still electrify the patriotic heart, proclaiming what the people think of men who go about comforting the rebels by opposing all efforts to subdue them and their cause. If the alternative be again presented to their choice—honorable war or disgraceful peace—the people will be found no less true to themselves and true to the country.

C. V. S.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 22, 1864.

The Indian war now enacting on this frontier has, for ten days past, swept to the northward, leaving this district comparatively unmolested. This lull is undoubtedly owing to the prompt action of Gen. CURTIS, when the savages first commenced upon the Santa Fé road. The telegraph has brought you reports from Nebraska and Northwest Kansas. From the mass of intelligence I gather the following as the number of those killed. Upon the Santa Fé and Smoky Hill roads there have been killed twenty-eight persons, four of them soldiers, the balance ranchemen and train men. The vigorous defence made by the Mexican and Government trains corralled on the road, and the active movements of the militia, undoubtedly drove the Indians from the Arkansas route toward the Platte. Still it is also evident that the outbreak was a simultaneous one, upon a concerted plan, as the savages appeared along both roads at the same time. But the chief atrocities have been perpetrated in the neighborhood of Fort Kearney, for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Where the California military road debouches from Kansas to Nebraska, along with what is known as the Little Blue, the settlements are numerous. For thirty miles everything was destroyed, men, women and children murdered, scalped, and their bodies burned. One young woman, a Miss ROPER, is supposed to be a prisoner—saved for a fate worse than death. From this point, all along the overland road, small bodies of Indians attacked the trains, stations and ranches. At least one hundred and sixty murders are reported. They certainly are not less than one hundred and fifty authentic cases reported in all, on and in the vicinity of the overland and Santa Fé mail routes. The mails and coaches yet go through under strong military escort, though the California mail now starts from Omaha, instead of Atchison and St. Joseph, as before the outbreak. We can learn of not more than a dozen Indians being killed, though there is every reason to suppose others have fallen in the resistance encountered in their attacks. As the Indians, where possible, always carry off their dead and wounded, seeking to hide their loss, it is impossible to tell what they have lost.

The most terrible excitement existed in the settlements of Northwest Kansas and the contiguous ones in Nebraska. Gen. MITCHELL, commanding the latter district, was in the saddle immediately, and with his small force endeavored to do his utmost against the foe. The same difficulty existed there that did and still does in Kansas—the cavalry was half dismounted and no horses to be had. Red tape and circumlocution seem to result from the operations of the Cavalry Bureau in this region. Doubtless the *canaille* on the frontier are of little consequence to the chief of that branch of the service. Certainly he cannot realize the wholesale devastation and injury produced by this outbreak, nor the most terrible spirit of fright produced among the settlements, or he would unbend the rigid rules which now control the operation of the bureau over which Gen. HALLECK presides. To illustrate the method: Quartermasters are no longer allowed to purchase horses without distinct authority from the Cavalry Bureau, and then only in open market. So far, so good. At St. Louis and other cities, depots are established, and officers detailed for that purpose. In this department the Chief Quartermaster stationed at fort Leavenworth, is the purchasing officer. Under the rules, he is the only officer who can buy horses for cavalry use west of Missouri. The Department of Kansas embrace beside this State, Nebraska and Colorado, and extend 800 or 900 miles west, and 500 from South to North line. The service within its limits must be almost entirely performed by cavalry. Outside of such outbreaks as the present, the service performed is of the greatest importance, though not likely to bring "trumpet-tongued fame" to either men or officers. We have but a small body of troops for so vast an area, and one-third of the cavalry are dismounted. Yet at Denver, Omaha, this post, Fort Scott, or elsewhere, animals may not be bought, because of the rules of the Cavalry Bureau, that they must be sold at the depots to the only officer authorized to purchase, the Chief Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth. Here is a case in point. Gen. CURTIS, on arrival at Fort Riley, found Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, without horses, only ten public animals being in their charge. The men had purchased private horses during the last Winter to the number of 30, expecting to receive the pay for use. Congress abolished this, and forbid the use of private horses. The animals spoken of were in excellent condition for the service needed, and General CURTIS therefore ordered the Post Quartermaster here to buy horses. On sending his estimate for funds to headquarters, he was informed that he could not purchase, red tape and rules not allowing. So the men are afoot or using their own animals, without compensation. In this region a couple of hundred serviceable horses could be obtained in open market from the citizens. They are not disposed to risk taking them to Fort Leavenworth.

In Nebraska the same state of things exists. But Gov. SAUNDERS and Gen. CURTIS take "the bull by the horns" and purchase. Gen. HALLECK will probably approve this action, as it is not in Kansas.

The activity of Gov. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, is most commendable. He called out immediately two regiments of mounted militia, and offered them for four months to the General Government, which offer was, of course, accepted. The same could have been done with more ease in Kansas, did not Gov. CARNEY care, more for his party success than the safety of the people. Gen. CURTIS, with a part of his staff, are now at Columbus, Nebraska, 100 miles west of Omaha, organizing his projected expedition. The Indians are known to be congregated on the Republican in Kansas.

We have information, not fully relied upon or confirmed, that a body of Indians from the territory south, and the disaffected tribes of Kansas, prairie bands of Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, etc., with a sprinkling of white renegades and Mexicans are now congregating upon the Walnut River, Southwest Kansas, or rather the Indian Territory. This is a considerable stream, with broad and well timbered valley, entering the Verdigris near its junction with the Arkansas, flowing into that river just above the Verdigris' mouth. It is a likely place for such a gathering. The report is to the effect that they contemplate a raid into Southwest Kansas. Our information comes through friendly Kickapoos, warning their agent. A careful watch is kept.

Gen. BLUNT will, in all probability, soon start on an Indian hunt. He is now awaiting the arrival of some cavalry on its way here.

H.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

The Dispute Between Gov. Morton and Mr. McDonald—Specimens of Gov. Morton's Style.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

As the debate now going on between Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and his opponent in the canvass for Governor, has assumed a national interest and importance, I send you a "specimen brick" or two of the Governor's style. Speaking of the constitutional right of the President, in time of war, to issue a proclamation or appeal with intent to injure the enemy, he said:

"The reduction of the walls of Jericho by the blowing of rams' horns, was certainly a novel and unprecedented method of assault, yet I have never learned that any casuist has denounced it as illegitimate or ungodly on that account. And if it was proper that Jericho should be reduced and conquered in that way, sparing the effusion of blood, shall it be objected that the President of the United States has attempted, by proclaiming *freedom* to the slaves of rebels, to weaken the power of this rebellion, and thus aid in restoring peace, and stop the effusion of the best blood in our land? It is, however, highly probable that if there had been Copperheads in the days of Joshua, they would have taken issue with him on the *rams' horn question*, and insisted that it was a violation of the Ten Commandments." Again, on the subject of a certain class of peace men: "These men, with a few mild phrases, profess their devotion to the Union, and their condemnation of the rebels and the rebellion, and go on with an indecent haste to stigmatize, without qualification, their opponents as Abolitionists. In their minds the whole duty of the Government is summed up in the protection of Slavery at all hazards, and under all circumstances. Unlike other institutions and other property, they are unwilling that Slavery shall run the chances of war. However other interests may suffer, commerce be prostrated, horses and cattle, lands and goods be confiscated to pay the penalties of treason, Slavery must be secured against all violence, from all loss by the contingencies of war. To preserve Slavery harmless is to observe the Constitution in all its parts. To injure it in any respect is to infract the Constitution in every member." Once more on the matter of arrests: "These arrests have been made a pretext for a combined assault upon the Government, while the multiplied cruelties and, among civilized nations, unparalleled horrors of the rebellion are utterly ignored, No tears for Union men languishing in Southern dungeons as felons; no horror at atrocities practiced by the rebels in this war by the side of which the barbarism of American savages and of Chinese warfare whiten and brighten. Men hung like dogs upon trees and sign-posts! their bones manufactured into jewelry! and worn as horrible souvenirs!"

Gov. MORTON is a man of superior ability, of wonderful energy, adroit, vigilant, cool, and an admirable debater. He is earnest, resolute, honest, patriotic. The masses have confidence in him, and there is no reason to doubt his success over his opponent. His heart and soul are in the cause. I regard him as among the MEN who have loomed up in the times.

THE PROSPECT IN INDIANA.

I offer a few statements as to the prospect of the loyal cause in Indiana.

There is a great outcry on the side of the Opposition—a game of bluff and swagger—about their ability to carry Indiana by an immense vote. All moonshine—all humbug—all whistling to keep up courage. The legitimate poll of the State would secure us the canvass even without the vote of a soldier. The conspirators for a Northwestern Confederacy have so disgraced themselves that their children will yet be seen petitioning the Legislature to change their names. I have not the slightest fear that these knaves and cravens will have the courage to make a seditious outbreak. The most which they will be able to accomplish will be to keep a few timid men from the polls. The real danger in Indiana proceeds from the Southern refugees, who swarm the lower portions of the State, most of whom are of "Border State" politics. If, however, the secret armed league of conspirators shall do overt acts, they will be taken care of. Your correspondent has traversed much of the State, and has opportunities to know whereof he speaks. I regard Indiana as destined to be the banner State in this war upon misguided judgments and blackhearted disloyalty.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE

comprehend the issues, one might say instinctively. They care but little about the negro, and no demagogue can make them believe that this is an Abolition war, or that the Administration has so perverted it. They know also what peace means. For peace they pray—that sort of peace which shall leave the unity and dignity of the Government unimpaired. But they are not to be duped again into the political harness of southern drivers, whose car of state they have so long pulled. Nor are they to be demoralized—in these latter days of the rebellion—by the smooth tricks of JEFFERSON DAVIS in Canada or Chicago.

GEN. GRANT

is a rock of strength on which these people rest. I have seen Spartan parents whose bereavements, pitful but for the fadeless glory which their fallen sons have won for their families to their remotest descent, and they would offer yet more, if they had such sacred victims to offer upon the altar of the country. There is a general confidence that GRANT's operations will succeed. And they are determined to stand by him to the end.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

is firmly seated in the popular respect and confidence. The people appreciate the herculean task set before him; the discordant, well-meant counsels with which he is besieged; the delicate part which he is compelled to act. His forbearance and prudence, on the whole, have won more for him than more rash and brilliant counsels would have done. Nor do they intend to desert and disgrace the man whom they elected as President of the United States, for the *reason* that this war against disunion and to unseat him has cost lives and money; because selfish politicians desert him; because here and there mismanagement and corruption have existed among subordinates. They will not abandon and disgrace him at the bidding of those who do not seek to correct alleged errors in the management of the war, but whose whole drift is to put this great and needed revolution *back*; to sell the power of the nation to the South under the shallow mask of a compromise which shall be a libel upon the dead and a hissing scorn to the living. This they will not do, much and devoutly as they pray for a peace which shall not humble the flag for which they have made—and will continue to make—such heroic sacrifices.

COPPERHEADS OF NEW-YORK

continue to deluge the State with the contents of their Pandora's box, noble men! You cannot convince the Northwest that anarchy is to be preferred to order—that New-England is contraband, and to be spurned from our cluster of stars; that the nation is bankrupt; that our currency is worthless, and shall perish in the hands of holders, or drag its slow length along side by side with assumed "Confederate scrip;" that our soldiers have perished and are perishing in a cause which shall be sold to the highest bidder, who offers present ease and hollow security as an equivalent for their lives and privations. You cannot succeed in this infernal game, Messrs. Copperheads—either at home or abroad!

THEODORE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 31, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	110	100	Ash. Coal Co.......	18
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109	40	Erie R. Pref.......	109¾
1,000	do...........	108⅜	200	Hud. Riv. R........	127¾
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.	110⅛	100	do...........	127⅞
500	do.....Small	109⅜	100	do.........b15	128¼
5,000	do...........	110¾	100	do...........	128
4,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	103⅜	100	do...........	128⅜
70,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		300	do...........	128⅜
	Oct. & April.	112	100	Cle. & Tol. R.......	125⅜
20,000	do...........	111⅞	100	do...........	125⅝
14,500	do...........	111⅝	100	Chic. & R.I. R.b30	111⅝
50,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94⅛	500	do...........	111
10,000	do...........	94⅜	100	do...........	110¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	60	500	Reading R.... b30	134
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		1000	do...........	134⅜
	Pac. R....	73	1000	do.........b10	134⅜
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	48⅛	100	do.........b5	134⅜
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	117	1200	do...........	134⅜
2,000	M.C.8sCo.1stM.		100	Mich. Cen. R.......	134¾
	Sk. Fd. B......	132	100	do	135
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	132	700	M. S. & N. I. R....	86⅜
1,000	C.&N.W.1stM..	101⅝	300	do.........s10	86⅛
4,000	Gal.& Chi.2d M.	110	30	Ill. Cen. Full S....	128
2,000	Pen. R. 1st M...	95	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	128⅜
3,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	114⅛	100	do...........	128⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	236⅜	100	do.........b60	129⅜
10,000	do...........	237	500	do...........	129
2,000	do...........	237¼	100	do	129⅛
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	208	100	Cleve. & Pitts....	111⅛
400	Cum. Coal Pref...	60¼	200	do...........	111⅝
300	do.........s30	60¼	100	do.........b10	112
100	Quick. M. Co....	82⅜	500	do...........	112
100	do...........	82⅜	200	do...........	112⅛
200	do...........	83	200	Chic. & N. W..b10	55
100	Atl. M. S. Co....	186	400	do...........	54⅜
100	do...........	188	400	do...........	54⅛
100	do...........	187⅜	200	do.........s5	54⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co....	41⅜	500	do...........	54⅜
100	do...........	41⅛	300	do.........b30	54
500	do...........	41	300	do.........c	54⅜
700	Erie Railway.....	109⅛	100	C. & N. W. Prf.b15	88
100	do.........b15	109⅜	200	do...........	87⅜
100	do.........b60	110⅛	200	Pitts. Ft. W.&C...	112
50	do...........	109⅜	300	do.........b30	112
250	do...........	109⅜	500	do...........	111⅝
200	do...........	109⅜	350	do...........	111⅝
100	do.........b5	109⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109	400	Reading R....	133
38,000	U.S 6s, 5-20s C..	110⅜	100	do.........b10	133⅜
20,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		1000	do...........	132⅞
	Oct & Apl....	111⅜	400	do...........	132⅝
10,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	94⅛	500	do.........s10	132⅜
10,000	do...........	94⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R...	134⅜
10,000	do...........	94¼	300	do...........	134⅜
30,000	do...........	94	600	P.,Ft. W.& C..s30	110
10,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	47⅞	500	do...........	110
20,000	do...........	47⅜	500	do.........b30	110⅜
100	Canton Co.	38⅝	500	M. S. & N.I. R....	84⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pr....	60½	900	do...........	84⅜
200	do.........s30	60	400	Ill. C.R. Scrip...	127¼
100	do.........s30	60¼	1000	do...........	127
500	do...........	60¼	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R...	110⅜
300	Quicks. M. Co....	82	700	do...........	110¼
39	N. Y. Cen. R....	128⅜	100	Chic.&N.W.R..s15	53
500	do...........	128⅜	100	do...........	53
200	do...........	128⅛	200	do...........	53⅜
500	do.	128	500	Chi.&N.W.Prf...	85⅜
500	Erie Railway....	108⅜	300	Chic. & R. I. R...	109
200	Hud. Riv. R....s30	127⅜	100	do...........	108⅜
100	do.........b10	127⅜	500	do...........	108⅜
100	do...........	127¼	100	Alt. & T. H. R....	55
100	Cle. & Tol. R.....	125			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Debt Certs....	94⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R...	124
100	Erie Railway....	109	200	Chi. & R.Island.s3	109⅜
200	do.........b3	109	200	do...........	109⅛
500	do...........	108⅞	200	do.........s3	109⅜
100	do.........s3	108⅜	400	do	109⅜
2200	do.........s3	108⅜	200	do...........	109⅜
700	do...........	108⅜	200	do.........b3	109⅜
200	do.........b3	108⅜	400	do...........	109⅜
1000	do.........s10	108⅜	200	Chi. & N. W...	53
200	Hudson Riv. R...s3	127⅜	400	do.........s3	53
100	do.........c	127⅜	400	do...........	53
100	do...........	127⅜	700	do...........	52⅞
200	do...........	127⅜	200	do.........b3	53
100	do.........b3	127⅜	300	Chi. & N.W.Pr. s3	86
900	Reading R.....	133⅜	100	do...........	85⅞
900	do.........b4	133⅜	400	do...........	85⅜
400	do...........	133⅜	200	do...........	85⅜
400	do.........s3	133⅜	1000	do.........s3	85⅜
1800	do...........	133⅛	300	do.........s3	84⅞
700	M. S. & N. I....b3	85⅜	600	P., F. W. & C...	110⅜
700	do...........	85⅛	600	do.........s3	110⅜
200	do.........s3	85⅛	400	do.........s3	111
200	do...........	85⅜	400	do.........b5	111
400	do.........c	85⅛	100	do...........	110⅞
400	Ill. Cen. R...	127⅜	100	do.........b3	111
200	do.........s3	127⅜	10,000	O. & M. C...	47⅞
200	do.........b3	127⅜	20,000	do...........	48
300	do.........b4	127⅜	400	Chi. & Mil. R..b10	83
500	do.........s3	127⅜	100	Atl. M. S. C....	186½
400	do.........b3	127⅜	300	Cum. Coal...	60
300	do.........b4	127¼	300	do.........c	60
200	do.........s3	127⅜	100	do.........s3	59⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts....	110⅜	100	do...........	59⅜
1400	do.........s3	110⅜	400	do.........b3	59⅜
500	do...........	110⅜	200	do.........c	59⅜
200	do.........s5	110⅜	1700	do.........s3	59⅜
1400	do.........b3	110⅜	300	Quick. Min. Co...	82⅜
200	do.........s3	110⅜	200	do.........b5	82⅜
200	do.........s5	110⅜	200	do...........	82⅛
200	do.........s10	110⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co...c	40⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am.Gold.....	241⅜	500	Chic. & N.W.....	52⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co...b3	40⅜	200	do.........b3	52⅛
500	do...........	40⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.Pref	85⅜
100	Hud. River R.....	126⅜	200	do.........s3	85⅜
800	Reading R.......	132⅜	200	N. Y. Central...s3	128
200	do.........s3	132⅜	600	Erie Railway....	108⅜
1500	do...........	132⅜	300	do.........s3	108⅜
600	M. S. & N. I...s3	84⅜	100	do.........b3	108⅞
1000	do...........	84⅛	100	do...........	108⅜
100	do...........	84⅜	1100	Clev. & Pitts....	110⅜
700	Ill. Cen. R.....	126⅜	200	do.........s3	110⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R....	108⅜	200	do.........b3	110⅜

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

As there is some discussion this week of an offer said to be made from Germany to the Government at Washington of a large consolidated and *premium* Loan at the low rate of interest of *three per cent.* per annum, say for a thousand millions of dollars, an explanation of what is meant by A PREMIUM LOAN would not be unacceptable. We do not know that we can present a satisfactory or lucid explanation of such a loan to be gradually paid off after '45 and up to 75 years, as reported from Washington, not having seen the plan in detail. But it may assist our readers to the principle, supposed to be involved, by republishing from the TIMES of Jan. 20, 1863, the following plan, communicated, with lengthy remarks, applicable to that time and not necessary now to be republished, by a very intelligent and ingenious correspondent, of Continental birth and mercantile training. It will not escape notice that while the author assumes that the plan is not in the nature of a LOTTERY, it partakes very largely of the attraction and (by its division into $100 Bonds) popular fascination of *prize luck:*

PLAN

For a Loan of Five Hundred Million Dollars, to be issued in Five Million Bonds of One Hundred Dollars each, redeemable in thirty years, as follows: An annual drawing of 166,400 *Bonds, to take place on the first of May. The* 166,400 *Bonds thus drawn to draw for prizes (as stipulated below) on the first of September. The Bonds drawing blanks to be redeemed at par ($100 each) with interest, at the rate of* 3 *per cent. per annum added thereto.*

List of Annual Prizes and Drawing of the Year 1864.

2 prizes of	$500,000 each..................	$1,000,000
4 prizes of	250,000 each..................	1,000,000
8 prizes of	100,000 each..................	800,000
8 prizes of	50,000 each..................	400,000
16 prizes of	25,000 each..................	400,000
20 prizes of	15,000 each..................	300,000
40 prizes of	10,000 each..................	400,000
60 prizes of	5,000 each..................	300,000
78 prizes of	2,500 each..................	195,000
164 prizes of	1,250 each..................	205,000
400 prizes, amounting in all to		$5,000,000
166,000 blanks at $103 each, 1864		17,098,000
Total payment in 1864		$22,098,000

Thus redeeming, in the year 1864, 166,400 bonds at $100 each, reducing the debt $16,640,000.

Year of drawing.	No. of prizes.	Annual amount of prizes.	No. of blanks each year.	Annual value of blanks.	Total amount of blanks, with interest.	Amount of loan having been paid off.	Total amount of annual payments.
1865	400	$5,000,000	166,000	$106	$17,596,000	$33,280,000	$22,596,000
1866	400	do.	do.	109	18,094,000	49,920,000	23,094,000
1867	400	do.	do.	112	18,592,000	66,560,000	23,592,000
1868	400	do.	do.	115	19,090,000	83,200,000	24,090,000
1869	400	do.	do.	118	19,588,000	99,840,000	24,588,000
1870	400	do.	do.	121	20,086,000	116,480,000	25,086,000
1871	400	do.	do.	124	20,584,000	133,120,000	25,584,000
1872	400	do.	do.	127	21,082,000	149,760,000	26,082,000
1873	400	do.	do.	130	21,580,000	166,400,000	26,580,000
1874	400	do.	do.	133	22,078,000	183,040,000	27,078,000
1875	400	do.	do.	136	22,576,000	199,680,000	27,576,000
1876	400	do.	do.	139	23,074,000	216,320,000	28,074,000
1877	400	do.	do.	142	23,572,000	232,960,000	28,572,000
1878	400	do.	do.	145	24,070,000	249,600,000	29,070,000
1879	400	do.	do.	148	24,568,000	266,240,000	29,568,000
1880	400	do.	do.	151	25,066,000	282,880,000	30,066,000
1881	400	do.	do.	154	25,564,000	299,520,000	30,564,000
1882	400	do.	do.	157	26,062,000	316,160,000	31,062,000
1883	400	do.	do.	160	26,560,000	332,800,000	31,560,000
1884	400	do.	do.	163	27,058,000	349,440,000	32,058,000
1885	400	do.	do.	166	27,556,000	366,080,000	32,556,000
1886	400	do.	do.	169	28,054,000	382,720,000	33,054,000
1887	400	do.	do.	172	28,552,000	399,360,000	33,552,000
1888	400	do.	do.	175	29,050,000	416,000,000	34,050,000
1889	400	do.	do.	178	29,548,000	432,640,000	34,548,000
1890	400	do.	do.	181	30,046,000	449,280,000	35,046,000
1891	400	do.	do.	184	30,544,000	465,920,000	35,544,000
1892	400	do.	do.	187	31,042,000	482,560,000	36,042,000
1893	400	do.	174,000	190	33,060,000	500,000,000	38,060,000

Total payments of Capital, Interest and Prizes during thirty years	$871,130,000
Six per cent. interest on $500,000,000 in thirty years would amount to	900,000,000
Making a difference of	$28,870,000
To which add the amount of the loan which is paid off	500,000,000
Leaving a profit to the Government of	$528,810,000

Although at the first glance this scheme would appear to partake of the nature of a lottery, *such is not* the case, since everybody would ultimately receive back the whole amount of his investment, with 3 ℔ cent. interest per annum.

The Exports of Domestic Produce this week are very large—to the value of $7,257,034, as against $2,936,164 same week last season. The Liverpool list embraces 1,804,291 pounds of Cheese, and 337,870 bushels of Wheat. The whole movement of Petroleum is 830,163 gallons.

The price of Gold reacted upward about *seven per cent.* in the course of the day. So far as Chicago politics are supposed to have influenced the market since last week, the effect this morning of the truckling peace platform adopted by the Democratic Convention last night, was decidedly adverse. The subsequent nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, pledged to *such* a manifesto, failed, of course, to qualify the disgust felt and expressed by many of our business people not particularly friendly to the present Administration, at the humiliating sentiments of the convention in regard to the war and the Southern rebellion.

An advertisement appears to-day from the Treasury Department inviting the highest proposals *by the 9th of September* for the remainder of the 6 ℔ cent. Loan of 1881 not awarded in June last. The preliminary deposits to be made in the Treasury Office or in the National Banks are to be equal to 2 ℔ cent on the amount bid for. The Bonds will be made to bear interest from date of award or the first coupon can be made regular by paying the back interest to July 1 in Gold. The Secretary reserves the privilege of rejecting all bids not deemed satisfactory to the Government. The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer of the association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th; one-third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original 2 ℔ cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September.

The foregoing announcement may have been known to a select few of the *short sellers* of the Railway Stocks at the early Board, but the 1881 Bonds were not perceptibly influenced, and the 5-20s were ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher than the closing transactions of Tuesday. The Railway market was also generally better at the early Board, but subsequently fell off, and under the apprehension of a somewhat closer Money market to meet the forthcoming Loan, there was a decided reaction against prices at the Second Board.

At the Second Board (and after) the sellers of Stocks made the most out of the advertisement of the Treasury Department for $31,000,000 on the 1881 Loan, on the calculation of a closer money market in consequence. The probability is, however, that this money is wanted for early disbursement, or it would not have been applied for, in competition with the Popular Loans already before the public. It is not to be all paid into the Treasury until near the close of September, or if paid in anticipation, it will immediately return to the market on Government disbursing drafts. The amount altogether is not so large that it cannot be taken up at a good premium, without materially interfering with the supply of capital into the other and more considerable loans of the Government, and without inconvenience to other borrowers.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways much depressed, the Governments steady. Gold 241@241½ ℔ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	108⅜	108⅜	Mich. Central...	134	134⅛
U. S. 5-20's....	110⅛	110⅜	Mich. Southern...	86⅜	84⅛
N. Y. Central...	128	128	Illinois Cen.....	137⅜	126⅜
Erie	108⅜	108⅜	Pittsburgh.......	110⅛	110⅛
Erie Preferred..	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne.......	111⅜	110
Hudson..........	127⅛	120⅜	Rock Island......	109⅜	103⅞
Canton..........	34	33⅜	Reading..........	133⅜	132⅝
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅛	Quicksilver......	82⅜	81⅜
Toledo..........	125	124	Cum'land Coal..	60⅜	59⅜
Northwest.......	53⅜	52⅜	Mariposa.........	41⅜	40⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	48⅜	47⅜	N. West Pref.....	86⅜	85⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York...........	120	Irving	101
Manhattan..........	135	People's..............	105
Merchants'.........	108	Corn Exchange.......	100
Mechanics'.........	112	Continental..........	102
Union..............	110	St. Nicholas.........	100
America............	130	Commonwealth........	100
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'..	100
Commerce	107	Park..................	138
American Exc'age..	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........	117	Chi. & N.W. 1st mo.	101⅜
N. Y. C. 7s. Con. '76...	132	Del. L. & W. 1sts......	115
Erie 4ths, '80........	114	Del., L. & W. 1sts......	120
Erie 5ths, '88........	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.......	101
Buff.N.Y.& E., '77....	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.......	90
Hud. R. 1sts '69......	115	Gal. & Chi. 2ds........	110
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85..	130	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	114
Mich. C. new. 1sts, '82..	132	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	114
Mich. S. 2ds..........	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	93
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	87
Ill. Central, '75......	132	Chi. & Alt. Inc.........	93
Al. & T. H. 2d In......	83	Atlantic & G. W........	104
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	103⅜		

The monthly auction sale of 25,000 tons of Coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company to-day resulted in rather lower prices, despite the carefully arranged machinery to produce a different result than at the July sale. All these sales appear to be used for no very fair purpose in supporting the monopoly of the Coal trade, and the surprise is that a corporation so respectably directed as the Delaware and Lackawanna should conspicuously lend itself to such patent bubble operations. They appear to be conducted with the single purpose of fixing an arbitrary (and the highest possible) value upon Coal for the month to come, wholly irrespective of supply and demand; and *stool-pigeons*, of course, are not wanting to make this object effective.

Mr. THEODORE AMES, with Messrs. MERRIAM & BELL, has been admitted to membership at the regular Stock Exchange Board.

An auction sale of Stocks and Bonds is advertised in another column for Thursday, (to-morrow,) at 12½ o'clock, by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, at his salesroom, No. 52 William-street.

The Coal tonnage through the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the present date this season is:

	Tons.
On account of the D. and H. Company.......	523,738
Pennsylvania Coal Company..........	301,891
Total.........	825,629
To same date 1863:	
Delaware and Hudson.............466,018	
Pennsylvania Company.............370,696	—836,714

The Pennsylvania Company are this year using their connection by rail with the Erie Company, which accounts for the falling off by Canal.

The business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, in August was as follows:

By Balance Aug. 1, 1864................		$15,541,679 05
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs........	$6,292,002 42	
On account of Loans...........	6,091,421 91	
On account of Patent Fees......	6,773 35	
On account of Internal Rev....	1,002,968 68	
On account of P.O. Departm..	119,066 70	
On account of Transfers.......	10,183,000 00	
Miscellaneous.................	7,662,367 46	—31,357,600 52
Total.........................		$46,899,279 57
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts..............	$38,735,091 75	
Post-office Drafts............	61,802 45	$38,796,894 20
Balance Aug. 31, 1864..........		$8,102,385 37
By balance, Cr., disbursing Accounts..........	$11,029,625 83	
To receipts during month....	26,005,033 21	—$37,032,659 04
To payments...................		24,043,915 01
Balance.....................		$12,988,744 03
By balance, Cr., Int.Ac........		$2,718,879 63
To payments...................		2,106,784 18
Balance.....................		$612,095 45
By receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1864..........		$6,272,002 42
By receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1863..........		6,028,569 04
Increase in August, 1864......		$243,432 78
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office........		$79,717 32
By Coin received during the month.....................	$95,364 53	
By Fine Bars, during the month	161,561 14—	$256,925 67
Total........................		$336,643 08
To payments in Coin...........	$102,333 28	
To payments in Fine Bars......	93,675 94—	196,009 22
Balance......................		$140,633 86
By coin in hand, in Asst. Treas. Office........	$21,734,452 36	
By coin in hand, in Assay Office.............	64,885 82—	$21,799,338 18
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	75,748 04	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office.........	202,513 00—	278,261 04
Total........................		$22,077,599 14
Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed............	$1,470,025 60	
Due Depositors...............	106,439 81—	1,576,465 41
Balance......................		$20,501,133 73

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Aug. 31, 1864:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins..................	$6,000	
Foreign Bullion.................	15,000	
United States Bullion...........	291,000—	$312,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins..................	$6,700	
Foreign Bullion.................	2,800	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)........	4,000	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	100	
United States Bullion, (Washoe).		
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)........	900—	$14,500 00
Total deposits, payable in bars..	87,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins.	239,500—	326,500 00
Gold Bars stamped...............		$233,098 39
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage..........		85,391 48

The First National Bank of this City advertises to embody in its bid for the Loan of 1881 the offers of other parties. The Bank will be represented in Washington by Mr. J. THOMPSON at the opening of the bids.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $834,317 27; including for Customs, $165,000; Payments, $1,551,172 95; balance, $20,501,133 73.

At the Ninth National Bank, yesterday, subscriptions to 7-30s $57,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia..................	Aug. 31..	Boston..........	Liverpool
Kedar.................	Aug. 31..	New-York........	Liverpool
Teutonia..............	Sept. 3..	New-York........	Southampton
City of Baltimore.....	Sept. 6..	New-York........	Liverpool
China.................	Sept. 7..	New-York........	Liverpool
Pennsylvania..........	Sept. 10..	New-York........	Liverpool
America...............	Sept. 10..	New-York........	Southampton
Lafayette.............	Sept. 14..	New-York........	Havre.
New-York..............	Sept. 24..	New-York........	Southampton
Bremen................	Oct. 8..	New-York........	Southampton
Hansa.................	Oct. 22..	New-York........	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania..........	Aug. 16..	Liverpool.......	New-York.
Jura..................	Aug. 18..	Liverpool.......	Quebec.
Europa................	Aug. 20..	Liverpool.......	Boston.
Kangaroo..............	Aug. 20..	Liverpool.......	New-York.
Hecla.................	Aug. 23..	Liverpool.......	Halifax.
Scotia................	Aug. 27..	Liverpool.......	New-York.
New-York..............	Aug. 31..	Southampton.....	New-York.
Arabia................	Sept. 3..	Liverpool.......	Boston.
Persia................	Sept. 10..	Liverpool.......	New-York.
Bremen................	Sept. 14..	Southampton.....	New-York.
Hansa.................	Sept. 28..	Southampton.....	New-York.
America...............	Oct. 12..	Southampton.....	New-York.
New-York..............	Oct. 26..	Southampton.....	New-York.
Bremen................	Nov. 9..	Southampton.....	New-York.
Hansa.................	Nov. 23..	Southampton.....	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Peruvian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION..WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, August 27, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of August, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

G. A. JEREMIAH,
Alderman Tenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman Third District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
BERNARD KELLY,
Alderman Twelfth District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
MORGAN JONES,
Alderman Second District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventh District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman Fourteenth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—6.

The President being absent at roll call, Alderman Jeremiah moved that Alderman Chipp take the chair. Which was carried.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. declared that the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, rail road cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

McCLELLAN'S REPORT COMPLETE,
FOR 25 CENTS.
The report of MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN upon the organization of the Army of the Potomac, and its campaigns in Virginia and Maryland, with index and maps, is now ready.
THIS IS THE ONLY 25 CENT EDITION, and is reprinted entire from the copy transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War.
The usual discount to the trade.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers, No. 121 Nassau-st.
New-York

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR OCTOBER
has this day made its exit.
As an antidote for the blues,
produced by the coming draft,
it is infallible.
Cheer up, one and all!
Read "Silver-top Shoddy," who is shoddier than ever.
Read the illustrated Story of the Times.
READ! READ! READ!
And do not fail to see the
ILLUSTRATIONS.
Pickles versus Draft.
Jeff. Davis on a "Well Done Rail."
Dog Days, and their effect on J. D.
Clubs not always Trumps.
Coats and Coatations—"quotations."
Old Abe's Latest and Best Joke.
Jones "Chained in the Market-place."
Mr. Rawbones, Apothecary.
Noses Illustrated.
Six Draft Illustrations.
Pressing One's Suit.
These are only a few. Subscription price, $1 25 per annum. T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st. American News Co., General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE MODEL MAGAZINE OF AMERICA.—DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, combined, price 25 cents; yearly, with valuable premiums, $3. This Magazine will furnish an attractive array of novelties in every department. Splendidly illustrated, to include original Stories by the most eminent writers, Poetry, new and fashionable Music; useful Recipes and the latest Fashions, presenting and combining the most interesting, useful, artistic and attractive magazine now published. Office No. 39 Beekman-st.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSES WANTED.
Owners wishing to sell or rent their houses this Fall will please send description.
D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A year, or from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1865. It must be eligibly situated; applicant a good and careful tenant; $250 per month is offered; not too high up town—not west of 6th or east of 4th av.; parties of the first respectability. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES IN first-class neighborhoods, for good, desirable tenants.
ALSO—Wanted to purchase or rent, houses in good locations. Parties wishing either to sell or rent, will find it to their advantage to send us full particulars.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near Union-square; four stories, full size, in good order, modern and well furnished. Rent to a private family only $2,700 from now till May. Price of house and lot, $25,000. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE 8th-st., for six months from Nov. 1, with all modern conveniences; price not over $200 per month. Address at once E. P., Box No. 3,158 City Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home may be obtained. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Station D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County.........	$300
For three years—Government.....	300
Total............	$600
For two years—County..........	$200
For two years—Government......	200
Total............	$400
For one year—County..........	$170
For one year—Government......	100
Total............	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money........	$20
For one year........	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years........	$300
County—For two years........	200
County—For one year........	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money........	$35
For one year........	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid........	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist........	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty........	$170
And the hand money........	100
Total........	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.
Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, in all loyal States.
Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.
This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.
Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.
P. S.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¼ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.
WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.
ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES.—SEVEN SUBSTITUTES FOR three years ready on Thursday. No detention. Apply to BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

THE DRAFT.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE business, in successful operation, with a well selected stock of goods on hand, and a cash and short time nearby trade, with lease of store at a moderate rent; the advertisers have another increasing business requiring their entire attention, but would retain an office, and use their influence to promote the interests of their successors; capital required about $30,000; principals only need apply. Address Box 3,368, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 82 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A SECOND-hand 24-inch Ericsson caloric engine, now in use, and in first-rate order, and running five printing presses; price $400. Also, nearly new, a drum cylinder press, 30 x46 inside of bearers. Inquire immediately of
C. POTTER, Jr., No. 10 Spruce-st.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.
Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by
WM. H. WALLACE,
Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an American lady, in a hotel or widower's family; or would take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. None but reliable parties need apply. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 80 Grove-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a Scotch woman, who is a first-class cook and baker; would help in laundry work; has best of reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a woman in a private family; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 490 6th-av. for two days, second floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as child's nurse, and is willing to take care of the child from its birth; has lived three years in her last place, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and take care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 West 19th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 519 2d-av., corner 29th-st., first floor, front room, over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG, REspectable girl, as nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 11 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress, or to do light chamberwork; three years of the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 79 East 7th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended Protestant man and wife, no family; man as coachman; understands his business, strictly temperate, an excellent driver and competent groom; woman as nurse, seamstress, waitress, chambermaid or housekeeper, or would take care of a gentleman's place. Address W. S., Box No. 220 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT GARDENER and coachman, able to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in the country, with good reference, and his wife, want situations as above and housemaid. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Office, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; the best of references from his last employers; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 303 3d-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address N. N., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a middle-aged, married man (a Protestant;) has had several years' experience in this city; can give first-class city reference. Can be seen at Dr. Lockhart's, No. 98 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, A SITuation to take the management of a farm; understands breeding and raising stock, draining, &c., and rotation of crops; wife can take charge of dairy if required. Address FARM MANAGER, North Branch Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter, a single man, in a private family; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 5th-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful and has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business. Address GARDENER, Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, FOR several new and rapidly selling works, including "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia," by Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, D. D., of Cincinnati. A masterly exposition of the treacherous designs of France and England upon this country, and of what we have to expect from those two powers in the future. Every true American will want to read the book, and agents cannot fail to do well with it. Agents now at work are getting from five to twenty subscribers per day. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price, $2 50. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-KEEPER FOR a banking institution, in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business, strictly temperate, and willing to work from eight to ten hours per day if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; must write a first-rate hand, &c.; must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation will be permanent if desired by both parties, after a fair trial. Address H. P., Box No. 1,055 Post-office, in applicant's handwriting, stating where interview can be had.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR our wholesale furnishing and curtain material department. One thoroughly acquainted with this branch of the business will be liberally dealt with.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and competent young woman to take the entire charge of an infant; only those who can come well recommended need apply; English or German preferred. Call at No. 56 East 37th-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE, PROTESTANT preferred, to take charge of two children, aged six and ten years; undoubted testimonials will be required; for a suitable person the place will be permanent. Address, by letter, B., Box No. 1,881 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of City reference; none others need apply, on Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, No. 12 Washington-place.

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR A CITY COMmercial paper, for both advertisements and subscriptions. Good references required. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, No. 80 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND A WAITress, well recommended, and willing to live in the country; English woman preferred. Apply at No. 48 South-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; must understand both well; the family residing in the country only for the Summer. Apply, after 10 o'clock, in the Exchange office, No. 31 Nassau-st.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, with good references, may find a pleasant situation as cook; English or American preferred. Address Box No. 218, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

WANTED.—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at JESSUP & MOORE'S paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. Apply, by mail, to H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE MANSION NEAR FLUSHING to let, suitable for a boarding school, health institution, or large family; ¼ mile from depot; house 50x41, two stories, basement and large attic; 15 rooms, 12 closets, piazza, two sides, &c.; rent to next May merely nominal to a good tenant. PRINCE & CO. Flushing, N. Y.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—BROOKLYN—TWO THREE-STORY and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, Nos. 25 and 27 Canton-st., fronting on City Park. Rent to private families $550. Apply on premises, to agent, or at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 10 to 1.

TO LET.—A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, NO. 332 Bleecker-st. A good business place (except liquors) for furniture, plumbing and gas fixtures, bedding, or other staple goods; rent low. Inquire of P. BRUSH, No. 100 Bedford-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—ONE IN 23d-st., $350 per month, completely and elegantly furnished; two in 15th-st., $2,500 and $4,800 per annum. Permits at office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 43 Greenwich-av.; house has all modern improvements; no children; references exchanged. Call after 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED OFFICES TO RENT—LIGHT, cool and roomy, suitable for law purposes, at No. 161 Broadway. Inquire of A. BROADNAX, Room No. 9.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND three sisters, adults, from October next, in a private family preferred, where they could find the comforts of a home; cleanliness, with plain, substantial living required; would furnish their own apartments. Location desired between 2d and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th sts. Address H. J., Box No. 4,437 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—AN ELDERLY LADY WOULD like to board in Brooklyn some family who desire to occupy their own house. For a widower with children, or others wishing to retain the quiet and comfort of their own home, a rare opportunity is afforded. The very best of references desired and given. Address A. R. S., Box No. 1,782 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated in a private family, in a pleasant location, at Rye, for the Fall or Winter. Apply at No. 89 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 178 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rough Diamond.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Married Life.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—Victoria Regia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.................$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year...	$3 00	Five copies 1 year..	$12 00
Two copies 1 year...	5 00	Ten copies 1 year..	22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year...	$2 00	Five copies 1 year...	$8 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year...	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year....................25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says that the reports of the losses in the Fifth Corps, in the battles of the 18th, 19th and 21st inst, reach 5,000, greatly exaggerates the facts. It is now definitely known that they do not exceed 3,800; and as the stragglers and others continue to come in, and the sick are all accounted for, it is believed that the aggregate loss will not exceed 3,500. The loss of the Second Corps in Thursday's fight will not exceed 1,500, according to the official statement, and it is believed that when all within our lines report, the entire loss will fall to 1,200. The rebels are said to be using the Weldon Railroad below Ream's Station, and running their supplies thence to Petersburgh around our left by wagon. As this requires a large force to guard the trains and defend the road against our cavalry, it cannot be either a very profitable or pleasant means of communication. Arrangements have been made for burying the rebel dead left on the field of last Thursday's battle. The fact that the enemy did not do this, and also that they did not carry off their wounded, is palpable evidence that although they drove back the Second Corps they did not achieve a complete or creditable victory.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated Aug. 30, says that the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with his entire force, appeared at the head of the Cumberland River, three miles below Gallatin, captured a company of Federal troops, and were attempting to cross the river the same morning for an advance upon Gallatin. A report has reached Cave City., Ky., that the Colonel commanding the Federal forces at Gallatin ordered the depot to be burned, as it was without the range of his guns.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from near Atlanta, under date of the 22d of August, says the railroad has again been cut north of us, and we are once more deprived of communication with the outer world. As the damage was done this time somewhere in the vicinity of Big Shanty, we may console ourselves with the idea that the injury must be small and the interruption brief.

The Kansas City *Journal* says it is ascertained by reliable scouts that in less than twenty days a simultaneous attack will be made by the combined bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Utahs, Snakes, Camanches and Arrapahoes on Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood, and all along Platte Valley. Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception. All the ranches are deserted and the proprietors, with their families, are taking refuge in the forts.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax yesterday, we have news from Europe to the 21st ult. The English papers were discussing the Petersburgh disaster. The London *Times* credits both sides with great valor. The Confederate Loan declined two to three per cent. under the influence of the latest news from Grant. The Belfast riots subsided on the 18th, but were renewed on the following day with great violence. Disturbances also occurred at other places. The King of Spain continued the guest of Napoleon, and this circumstance led to predictions of a closer alliance between France and Spain. There is nothing new on the Danish question. The International Congress at Geneva was projecting better provisions for the wounded soldiers. Hon. Charles Hale had arrived in Egypt. A speedy settlement of the recent difficulties with American parties was expected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democrats of this City held a mass meeting in the City Hall Park last evening to ratify the nomination of George B. McClellan by the Chicago Convention. Tammany Hall was illuminated, several hundred guns were fired, a brilliant pyrotechnic display provided, and unusual inducements offered to persuade the people to come out, but as far as numbers were concerned the gathering was not a success. Hon. Jas. Brooks A. Oakey Hall and Judge Daly were the leading speakers, followed by a host of lesser lights. But most of the speeches intentionally adapted to the tastes of the audience were characterized by the grossest abuse of the private and public life of the President, followed up with low and vulgar epithets heaped upon him, interspersed, at least in one instance, with obscene songs.

The Chicago Convention concluded its labors yesterday by nominating G. B. McClellan for President, and Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President. McClellan was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 202½ to 23½ for Thos. H. Seymour. The convention resolved itself into a permanent body, and then adjourned.

The Chicago platform was badly received in Wall-street yesterday. The nomination of McClellan, pledged to its support, which it was claimed in advance was to put Gold down, had no such effect in the Gold Room. By a singular coincidence it was followed by a reaction of *Seven per cent.* from the previous decline. The Government Stocks were steady, although an advertisement appeared in the afternoon from the Treasury Department offering to the public the remainder—$31,000,000—of the 1881 Bonds. The Railways left off lower than on Tuesday.

Influenced by the rise in Gold, yesterday, Produce and Merchandise were quoted generally firmer, with an increased demand, partly speculative, for the principal articles, especially of Domestic Produce, such as Flour, Wheat, Pork, Lard, Tallow, &c. Freights were quite dull.

Comptroller Brennan yesterday opened proposals for a new $500,000 loan for the Relief Fund, in bonds to be entitled "Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10." There were sixteen bids, amounting to $718,000, by ten bidders. Only one bid was at par. The whole loan was awarded at an average of three per cent. premium.

At the auction sale of Scranton Coal yesterday, Stove coal was sold at prices indicative of a decline of from $1 12@$1 18 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs. from the extreme rates realized in July.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call yesterday, but failing of a quorum, adjourned without day.

The Nomination of McClellan.

The Democratic nomination is made. He who did more than any other Northern man to save the rebellion from its enemies in its growth, is fitly put forward to shield it from the finishing blow in its decline. The platform which demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities," finds its appropriate embodiment in the General, who, of all others, did most to thwart the progress of those hostilities. It being deemed politic, by the majority, to select a military man as the candidate, in order to abate, with the people, the odious associations of a peace policy, the least warlike of the Generals was the very "jack-at-a-pinch" to serve this end. Though the straight-out peace men did not take kindly at first to any such management, they were easily enough reconciled to it by the plea, that, without some such shift, success was impossible; and by the concession of the second place on the ticket to one of their own number, Vallandigham appropriately, and without hesitation, moved to make the nomination unanimous.

What two-thirds of the convention recognized in giving their first vote to McClellan, is unquestionably true—that the platform of the convention is not of itself calculated to gain the favor of the people. The reasons are two—one negative, the other positive.

The negative reason is that the platform does not contain a syllable condemnatory of the rebellion. Plenty of space is found for denunciation of the Administration at Washington, but not a hair's breadth is allowed to even the slightest censure of the rebel Government in Richmond. Now, whether the majority of the people of the loyal States believe that President Lincoln is worthy of commendation may be disputed by sane men; but whether the majority of the people believe that the so-called President Davis is to be condemned is not to be disputed by any but lunatics. It may be that the people consider that there has been mal-administration; but it is infinitely more certain that they consider that there has been accursed treason. Therefore it is that any party manifesto which stigmatizes the official management of the war, and yet fails to testify against the rebellion, cannot receive the favor of the people. It is easy enough to see how the platform came by this strange shape. To reprobate the rebellion would be to offend the rebels whom the party desires to treat with. But this does not mend the matter. Such a reason for the omission is not a whit less odious than the omission itself.

The positive feature of the platform which will condemn it with the people, is this very commitment to the policy of compounding with armed rebellion. The people have carried this war too nearly to its consummation to abandon it for any such object. They know no such thing as "a cessation of hostilities," short of submission to the rightful authority of the National Government. It was precisely to enforce that submission that the hostilities were first commenced. The progress of these hostilities has proved their ability to enforce it. Most assuredly they do not mean to give up the enforcing of it, when so near the end, and to let their immense sacrifices of treasure and blood fail of their great recompense.

The platform being thus in itself an unpopular one, the practical question now is, to what extent this adverse feeling will be propitiated by a nomination of this particular type. Will a platform which would surely be rejected with such a representative civilian upon it as Vallandigham or Thomas H. Seymour, be acceptable, because that standing-place is occupied by George B. McClellan in a Major-General's uniform? To this we answer emphatically No, and for two conclusive reasons. First, Gen. McClellan notoriously is not a man of any positive independence whatever. His nature lacks the element of resoluteness necessary to self-assertion. He has uniformly displayed a disposition to yield to outside pressure. We do not say that Gen. McClellan may not have, for a time at least, views of his own. We do not say that his language at West Point, in favor of subduing the rebellion, was not then sincere. But the trouble with him is that he lacks steadfastness of conviction. His opinions are shaped mainly by circumstances. The fact that he held war language in July is no more an indication that he will not go in for a peace policy in September, than the fact that he one day arrested the Maryland Legislature by military authority prevented his exclaiming, not many days after, against all summary arrests. It has been said that this latter charge came from his having been manipulated by politicians. Whatever the cause, the fact of the change nobody disputes; and it is this very changeableness, that want of consistency, that will make it impossible for the people to give him any support that would be withheld from the platform itself. But, again, he will unquestionably, in his letter of acceptance, explicitly accept the platform, in accordance with the usages of all nominees who do not decline. Our politics have not yet become so bad that any man would be tolerated who would accept the nomination of a convention, and at the same time repudiate its principles. McClellan is not the man to have any wish to dissociate himself from that platform; but even if he had he could not do it. He must make the platform his own whatever he thinks of it. This is enough of itself to decide his fate. No living man, even were he tenfold the person McClellan is, could stand on that platform from now until November, and not die politically. Personal considerations, though ever so favorable or unfavorable, are in themselves nothing, over against the mighty determination of the loyal men of this land to fight this war through until the rebellion is subdued. There is a principle here at stake infinitely beyond the power of politicians to set aside or modify—the principle of the supremacy of Government over rebellious resistance. There is a spirit, too, quite as much beyond political control—a spirit that forbids the outraged flag—Old Glory, as it is styled—to buy the sufferance of its enemies at a price. A tide will speedily sweep in that will make a wreck of this platform, and engulf every man on it or near it.

One Way of Ending the War.

It appears from Gov. Seymour's speech at the Chicago Convention, which we reported yesterday, that the Republican party only is responsible for the war. He said:

> "Four years ago a convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful, prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to drench our land with blood, but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people, and the condition of our land. They thought they might safely indulge their passions, and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out their natural results."

It consequently appears that the rebels are in no way responsible for anything that has happened. The South, in rising in arms, has simply been defending itself against "intolerance," "fanaticism" and unlawful "meddling;" and Gov. Seymour's speech, very properly, does not contain one line or word, one hint or allusion, conveying the idea that on the head of Mr. Jefferson Davis or his associates there rests the shadow of blame or of crime. According to the Chicago theory, in short, he and they have simply done their duty, and how well they have done it, the military records of the last four years abundantly show.

Under these circumstances, can there be anything more lame and impotent than the failure of the convention to nominate Jefferson Davis for the Presidency? Is he not justly entitled to it? Has he not done what Gov. Seymour would in his place have done, had he the brains or the courage? Has he not fought in defence of the rights of the States as defined by two-thirds of the Chicago Convention? Has he not upheld the "true principles of our Government" which the Republicans, according to Gov. Seymour, have trampled under foot? Is there, in short, a single one of his acts of which, on either moral or legal grounds, a consistent and sincere Democrat can conscientiously disapprove? He is, moreover, a man of rare ability, both civil and military; "a lifelong Democrat;" in perfect accord with the convention on nearly every question of policy; and he has given proofs of administrative talent, the existence of which in McClellan is matter of pure speculation.

On all these grounds he has the strongest claim to the nomination. He has not been guilty of treason, because, according to the Democratic theory, he owed no allegiance to the Federal Government, which is simply "the agent of the States." He has fought against the armies of the United States, it is true; but was this not the part of a good citizen, when the Government became, as Gov. Seymour says it did when Mr. Lincoln came into power, lawless tyranny, and when the army became its tool in the performance of illegal acts?

More than all this, his election by the North would go far to secure what the Democratic party seek, the restoration of the Union without a continued prosecution of the war. The South has elected him already; give him a majority of votes at the North also, and we have at once, we must suppose, a restored Union. "Minor details," such as the disposition to be made of Lincoln and "his dishonored subordinates," such as Grant, Sherman, Burnside, Hancock and Admiral Farragut, and the precise manner in which Jeff. Davis' term of office as Confederate President should merge in his term as Federal President, could be readily arranged. This would doubtless be called by many people the "submission of the North," and doubtless there would be some accuracy in the appellation; but what of it? The North, according to the Democratic theory, has got to submit in any case. "The experiment of war," says the Chicago platform, has, after four years, "failed to restore the Union," and the salvation of the country, according to the same authority, calls for the "immediate cessation of hostilities. Therefore we have to submit at once whether we elect Jefferson Davis or not, through sheer inability to do otherwise. It may be said that his election would be something more than submission; that it would be a humiliating confession that we have been in the wrong. But we *have* been in the wrong, say the Democrats. The war was wrong in its inception, and has been wrong in its progress. It was an outrage on the South, and has brought us to the verge of ruin; why not therefore confess it, and make reparation? It might to the carnal eye seem base or degrading to make this great atonement for a great crime; but to the chastened and purified vision of the saints and prophets who have assembled in the Wigwam at Chicago, it wears no such aspect, and ought not to wear such an aspect in the eyes of the public. We ought to have no difficulty in rising at once to the height of this great contrition, in seating ourselves in white penitential robes at the feet of Mr. Davis, and kissing his cowhide or his "paddle."

☞ A Nuisance of a Most Dangerous Kind.—From the point where the East Broadway street cars take the outside track, extending from nearly opposite the Comptroller's Office down to Broadway, they actually monopolize a considerable portion of the sidewalk. Run, as they frequently are, at a rapid rate, foot passengers are compelled to clear the path in order to escape being knocked down. To ladies, with their outspreading dresses, the danger is constant. We have had personal experience of the perils of the situation, and can bear witness that these perils are increased by the recklessness of drivers employed on the line. The company should be at once indicted for creating and perpetuating a nuisance. They deserve indictment even were the track arrangements not perilous as they are. It is outrageous that these city companies, which are fast monopolizing every foot of road-way in the principal streets, should claim, in addition, a share of the side path. Let the authorities see to this matter at once, before some fatal accident occurs.

Prospects of Action.

The three desperate assaults which the rebels have made in quick succession upon our position on the Weldon Railroad are not likely to be the last of their efforts to retake that fundamental line. The whole of the three assaults, each exceeding the other in ferocity, were made within a week; and the first of them occurred promptly after Gen. Warren had seized the line. Each and all of them have failed in driving our army from the Weldon road; and the one lesson which Gen. Lee has learned from them all is, that the force he has at present at Petersburgh is utterly incompetent to the work he must achieve. He must have a larger force before he makes another effort.

There seems to be little doubt that he is withdrawing part or all of his army from the Shenandoah Valley. They have been up there over a month, and have achieved nothing whatever of military value, while in their absence Gen. Grant has acquired a most important position.

As soon as these troops get down to Petersburgh, there is little doubt that Lee will make another and greater assault upon our lines on the Weldon road.

We have no doubt, however, that Grant comprehends Lee's necessities in this case as well as Lee himself; and will so strengthen his lines and enlarge his forces as to make the future efforts of the enemy as great failures as their past ones have been.

The Decision at Chicago and the Demonstration in New-York.

It was a serious struggle with the few respectable and loyal Democratic orators who addressed the mixed gathering in front of the City Hall last evening, to know how to reconcile belief in the justice of a war for the maintenance of the Union, with the unconditional peace principles of the Chicago Platform. One great difficulty with these men doubtless was, that the new party makes recruiting, volunteering, or employing any agency whatever for filling up the national army, a grave political crime. The representatives of Tammany cannot occupy such a platform, and at the same time continue to recruit for the Union army. The Hancock Committee has been summarily guillotined at Chicago, and the announcement of the fact was made yesterday by hoisting the Hancock flag almost out of sight in front of the Wigwam, in order to make room for the peace legends of the reorganized Democracy.

The triumph of the Peace men appears to have been as complete as they desired. As soon as McClellan was nominated, we are assured instructions were immediately sent to the ultra Peace and Secession organ here, to *quietly* accept McClellan, but *proclaim aloud* the unimpeachably pacific character of the platform. The key-note thus given from the West, we shall, to-day, find followed to the last demisemiquaver. "Keep the platform in the fore-front," say the Peace men. "Keep the platform out of view," says the quondam War Democrat, "and distribute among the people your miniatures of the young Napoleon."

This is an arrangement that will work well enough probably for three days—while the roman candles, and the blue lights, and the transparencies, and the flags, and the drums supply the place of sober and rational argument. But when these accessories are exhausted, people will demand to know what it all means—this hoisting of a stupendous military hero, burning for service on the gory field, upon a few rickety and rotten peace planks.

Even with the aid of the blue lights and the fifes and drums, last evening, there was no little jarring and discord. The stand next to Tammany Hall, in compliment, no doubt, to the war-horse of the wigwam, and the memory of the guillotined recruiting committee, was a sort of speckled arrangement. Taking Judge Dean as a specimen brick of the structure, it had some shade of war coloring; but still the flooring of the concern was all the other way. The middle stand, to the westward, bore still more of a peace tint, and was garlanded, early in the evening, by some fragrant specimens of the Jersey Peace Democracy. The third stand (furthest removed from Tammany and nearest the southwest) may be said to have been exclusively framed of olive branches. Uncompromising, unconditional peace appeared to have entire possession of it, front and back, right and left.

As an indication of the *quality* of the peace which the party is in search of, we may ask our readers to refer to the remarks of a Pennsylvania orator of the name of Overfield. This chaste rhetorician, it will be seen, proclaims Jefferson Davis to be a loyal man compared with the "secession scoundrel and traitor, Abe Lincoln." He elegantly refers to the Chief Magistrate of the United States as "an old ignoramus," and tells the people that they are *the* Government, and "not that scoundrel we have at Washington." He counsels resistance to the draft, and evidently looks for a revolution at the North before a peace can be brought about that Jefferson Davis could *honorably* accept. We do not know who this Pennsylvanian may be. But we do know that—while he and his fellows are shouting themselves hoarse in denouncing the arbitrary and despotic acts of the Government—there is no other country in the wide world where such language could be used toward the Chief Magistrate with impunity, It is a standing refutation of the arbitrary crimes imputed to the Government, that such vagabonds as this Pennsylvanian are at large, that they are permitted to outrage decency in their foul-mouthed vituperation, and to stand forth before the community to proclaim their characters and glory in their shame.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The English Press on the Situation Before Petersburgh.

THE BELFAST RIOTS RECOMMENCED.

Adjustment of Our Difficulties With Egypt.

DECLINE IN THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Halifax, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Europa* are four days later than those already received.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, also arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 19th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Gen. Grant's assault on Petersburgh, credits both sides with real valor, and winds up as follows:

> "We, from this distance, while we deplore the sacrifice, cannot but admire the heroism which for three months together has animated the combatants in this deadly grapple, and we cannot but believe that the American character must gain from the moral qualities which have been called into action. But as enough has been done for this as for other purposes, we should rejoice to see the belligerents separating with mutual respect, whatever may be the clamor in the streets or churches of New-York. We may depend upon it that no man of Gen. Grant's army thinks meanly or maliciously of his Southern adversaries. War, among its other lessons, teaches foes to respect each other, and we sincerely wish that the feelings which must thus have been generated may lead before long to reconciliation and to peace."

The *Index* says:

> "We are able to say with all calmness and soberness that the prospects of speedy peace were never so promising, so almost absolutely certain as now. It is our sincere belief that unless some great disaster befalls the Confederate arms before the 29th of this month, the Democratic party then assembling in convention at Chicago, will nominate a peace candidate for the Presidency, and within three months thereafter there will be an armistice. If any selfish hope of exhausting both American belligerents has animated the policy of Europe—that policy will have its just reward. Neither the North nor the South have lost the restorative energies of youth. Both have only just learned their own strength. Debt-burdened and bleeding as they may be, the day they make an honorable peace with amity and an identical foreign policy, the twin confederations will be physically and morally stronger than ever was or could have been the undivided Union, with its materialistic tendencies and its external strength neutralized by an internal sectional balance of power."

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The Belfast riots subsided on the 18th. There was a slight outbreak on that day, when the remains of one of the rioters were removed for burial, but the presence of the military prevented anything serious. Subsequently tranquillity prevailed throughout the town, and the military and constabulary began to withdraw. On Friday, the 19th, however, the rioting was resumed with unabated fury. Four constables and about a dozen civilians received gunshot wounds, some of which were serious.

An influential meeting was held, attended by both Protestant and Catholic gentlemen, and deputations were appointed to visit the disturbed districts and reason with the rioters and bring them to a calmer and better feeling.

The town continued to be patrolled by the military.

Some disturbances also occurred at Cork, where a mob paraded the streets, but the police fired a volley of blank cartridges into them, and they scattered and fled in every direction.

Slight rioting is also reported at Dundalk and Newry.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of over 3,500,000 francs.

The King of Spain continued the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, and, in the absence of all political excitement, the papers indulged in various speculations upon the event, some predicting a closer alliance between France and Spain.

A fire at Limoges destroyed 200 houses.

The Bourse was flat and lower, and the Rentes closed on the 19th at 66f. 35c.

DANISH QUESTION.

There is nothing new on the Danish question.

Some of the citizens of Schleswig were agitating for a popular vote after the conclusion of peace.

The official Vienna *Gazette* says the approaching visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna is one of the most essential guarantees for the peace of Europe.

SWITZERLAND.

The International Congress was sitting at Geneva, for the purpose of making better provision for the wounded in wars, and those in attendance on them.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Alexandria, Egypt, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Hon. Charles Hale, Consul-General from the United States, arrived here on the 17th, and was cordially welcomed. An honorable settlement of difficulties is speedily expected.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 20—Evening.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

The advices by the steamer *Scotia* are generally regarded as decidedly promising for the North, and caused a fall in the Confederate loan of two to three per cent.

The *Times* editorially says that the struggle was never maintained with such vigor as at present, at all points. The *Scotia's* news represents the combatants at the utmost strain, and it is difficult to think a decisive result can long be delayed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds on the 19th were flat.

Consols declined one-eighth, but closed steadily.

The demand for discount was moderate at unchanged rates.

A prospectus has been issued for constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico and Puebla. The capital is $5,400,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 15,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant at an advance of ¼d.@½d., which was only partially maintained, and American descriptions closed at a partial decline of ¼d. on the week. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, the market closing dull. Quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....	Nominal	Middling Orleans...	30¼d.
Fair Mobile......	Nominal	Middling Mobile...	30¼d.
Fair Uplands....	Nominal	Middling Uplands..	29¾d.

Stock in port 222,000 bales, including 13,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is very dull, and goods and yarns have a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Corn is easier. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., report: Flour quiet at 20s.@22s. Wheat steady, with a decline of 1d. per cental on the week; Red Western, 7s. 9d.@8s. 4d.; Red Southern, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; White Western and Southern, 8s. 6d.@10s. Corn has a downward tendency; Mixed, 29s.@30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull. Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef very dull, and quotations easier. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard firmer, at 41s.@44s. Butter firm, Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady. Sugar firm and upward, with an advance of 2s. Coffee quiet but firmer. Rice quiet and easier. Linseed easier. Linseed Cakes advancing; quoted at 10s.6d.@11s. Sperm and Cod Oils inactive. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small at 69s. Petroleum—Bouls, English & Brandon report; Refined firm at 2s.3d.; Crude—no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet with a slight decline. Iron steady. Sugar firm and advanced 1s.@1s. 6d. Coffee steady. Tea steady. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow quiet at 41s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 68s.@68s. 6d. Petroleum dull; Crude £15 10s. ℔ ton. Refined 2s. 1½d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes buoyant at an advance of 2s. 6d.@5s., quoted at £10@£11. Sperm Oil steady at £68. Linseed Oil declining, quoted at 36s. 3d.@36s. 6d.

London, Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 89@89⅛ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £116,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is dull. United States Five-Twenties offered at 37½@38; others are nominal.

Havre, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Cotton—Sales of the week 7,500 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire, 380f.; bas, 375f. Stock in port 57,000 bales.

Paris, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes 66f. 45c.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 20—Evening.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unaltered.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market is dull.

Produce—The market is steady.

London, Saturday, Aug. 20—Evening.

Consols close at 89⅛@89¼ for Money.

American Stocks—Erie Shares, 41½@42½; Illinois Central Shares, 44½@43½ discount.

From Hayti.

CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

By an arrival to-day from Port-au-Prince, we have Hayti dates to Aug. 13.

The Haytian Senate has presented to President Geffrard a full statement of the condition of the Republic, showing a vast improvement in the moral and physical condition of its people, and containing, among other significant passages, the following:

> "It is evident that the happy results of the agricultural measures of 1863, the constantly increasing culture of cotton, and the activity of commercial affairs during the same year, prove that remunerative labor is increasing in our country, and that this state of things is the consequence of your (President Geffrard's) administration. We learn with equal satisfaction that the financial situation is prosperous, and that the foreign debt is met with regularity. The Senate observes with satisfaction that the number of crimes has notably diminished, which proves, evidently, an amelioration of the manners of the people."

Mons. Testard du Cosquer, the new Archbishop of Port au Prince, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Haytian Government.

From the Mississippi.

Cairo, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamer *John Swassey*, bound to St. Louis without cargo, struck a snag at Devil's Island, on the Mississippi River, on Sunday night. No lives were lost.

The Ohio River has risen five feet during the past week, and is still rising.

Twelve bales of cotton arrived to-day from Columbus.

There is no news from below.

Death of A. B. Smith, Esq.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A telegram received here yesterday from Saratoga, contains the painful intelligence of the death of A. B. Smith, Esq., President and General Superintendent of the Wisconsin State and Minnesota Telegraph Lines, after a very brief illness.

Sailing of the Asia.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Asia* sailed this forenoon with fifty passengers for Liverpool and ten for Halifax, and $10,300 in specie for Liverpool and $8,000 for Halifax.

An Order by Gen. Heintzelman.

Headquarters Northern Department,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1864.

General Order No. 53.—During the ensuing sixty days no firearms, powder or ammunition of any kind will be received, transported or delivered by any railroad, express or other forwarding company within the States comprised within the limits of this department, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, without a permit from these headquarters; from Gen. A. P. Hovey, Indianapolis, Ind.; Gen. H. E. Paine, Springfield, Ill.; or Lieut.-Col. B. H. Hill, Detroit, Mich., unless shipped by or delivered to an authorized officer of the United States Government. Dealers in these articles, or others having them in their possession will, in no event, be permitted to sell or deliver them during that time. It is the duty of all military Commanders and all Provost-Marshals, and their assistants, to see that this order is enforced, and to seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold, shipped or delivered in evasion of it. Such property will be at once reported to these headquarters for the decision of the Commander as to its disposition. Forwarding, selling or delivering such articles during this time, if now *in transitu*, excepting that they may be forwarded by such railroads as now have them in possession for safe keeping, will be considered an evasion of this order. The facts of such forwarding will be reported to these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.
C. H. Potter, A. A. G.

The Steamer T. A. Scott.

United States Steamer Thomas A. Scott,
Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

Capt. Wm. P. O'Brien, commanding steamer Thomas A. Scott:

We have just completed in your vessel one of the most pleasant voyages it has been our fortune to make. We cannot part with you without congratulating you upon the perfect discipline, and your admirable management, of your ship and crew. In two test alarms of fire we have seen the men at their stations, the water hose on in 2:30, the boat falls cleared and the boats ready to lower in two minutes from the sounding of the bell. In one preparatory clearing for action we have seen such muster and preparation as has assured us that our old flag was not to be struck without an honorable struggle. The skillful navigation of the ship, and the complete distribution of its details and its duties, have assured us always of every safety and comfort care can give. We part from you and your subordinates with respect for you as officers, and kind regard as men. With every hope for your future success, and with pleasant remembrances of the days and scenes passed with you,

We are, your friends,

Albert J. Myers, Signal officer, U. S. A.; Thos. J. White, Major, U. S. A.; J. D. Butterfield, Signal officer, U. S. A., and others.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Jacob B. Blair, Parkersburgh; Hon. H. J. Little, New-Jersey; Major L. C. Ball, Paymaster, U. S. A., and Col. Seymour, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. C. Smith, Illinois; Capt. J. H. Brown, California; Lieut. J. L. Gamble, U. S. N., and Ira V. Germain, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. M. Guild, U. S. N., and J. N. Howe, Pittsburgh, Penn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rebel Deserters out of the Draft.—The following order has been issued from the War Department:

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

Circular No. 31.—Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enlistment or draft.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Movements of Gen. Hooker.—Maj.-Gen. Joe Hooker came down from Niagara Falls yesterday morning and went eastward. He expects to spend a short time with his friends in Jefferson County. His presence at the depot was scarcely known until the train was about to leave, as he did not get out of the car. Those who learned that he was on board gathered around to catch a glimpse of the hero, and as the train started many passed forward to grasp his hand. The General appeared to be in fine health and spirits.—*Rochester Democrat, Aug 30.*

A Post-Office Clerk Arrested for Theft.—Solon W. Rice, aged 28 years, and residing at No. 311 Washington-street, was arrested by Officer McGuire, of the Second Precinct, charged with having been guilty of stealing letters from the Post-office, and appropriating the contents to his own use. The accused, who is a clerk in the post-office, was taken before a United States Commissioner and committed. Several letters which he had filched from the mails, were found on his person when he was searched at the station-house.

THE DANGERS OF A REPUBLIC.

The Sources of Corruption and Despotism—Uncertainty of the Times—Danger From Public Corruption, From Luxury, From Demagogues, From Political Anarchy—The Crisis Going Over.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

As I look out of my window upon the rural landscape, whose hills and vales, green fields and running streams and white houses mingle in a picture of almost unrivaled beauty, I am struck with an unusual and remarkable aspect of nature. Over this varied landscape settles a blue, misty, smoky atmosphere, even deeper than that of the Indian Summer, which obscures the outline of objects, dulls the green of the fields and leaves a hazy, ill-defined horizon. Is there not an analogy in this to the condition of our country? This nation has sprung up, in the Spring of its youth, like this green vegetation, fresh and beautiful. Its verdure refreshed the hearts of patriots—its bloom encouraged the friends of freedom, and, far down, deep felt, in the hearts of mankind, there arose the hope, the *faith*, that there was a regeneration for the [illegible]ion—a good time coming. This hope is not gone; this faith is living and abiding. But, is there not over it all something of this blue haze, this dim obscurity, this uncertainty which rests now upon the face of nature? I do not speak of the war, or the rebellion. I know this blue haze will not disappear when the stormy winds and rattling rain are let out by the fiery electricity of heaven. But I refer to greater dangers than that of war.

I have already spoken of *the great duty of the citizen to perform all his functions to the Republic*, of whatever kind, no matter what his favored interests. The first duty of a citizen is to the Republic. Yet we see this duty refused and neglected by numbers of men who have the talents and integrity to perform these duties best. We have seen the cause of this, when universal suffrage placed the good and bad upon the same level, and made the Government depend upon the passions of the people, instead of their intelligence. This was corrupting the very principle of a Republic, which is that it depends only on virtue and intelligence. But we have a remedy for this, by educating the people through the press, the school and the church, till the great majority can thoroughly understand the public questions submitted to them. But there is another source of corruption which we cannot avoid so easily; which, in fact, is inherent in human nature, and leaves us in doubt whether any human government is stable. It is the *inherent selfishness* of human nature, which, we see in thousands of instances around us, is willing to sacrifice not only the Government, but the nation itself, and all that is honorable among men, for the gratification of the *ruling passion*. POPE was not wrong when he attributed to most men a ruling passion. If this ruling passion were the love of country, (as it was in Sparta, in the early ages of Rome, and the revolutionary period of our country,) it would save, not destroy, the integrity of the nation; and, in fact, it is the prevalence of this passion which has caused so many thousands of the young and noble men of our land to offer their lives on the altar of their country. Of each of these we might say, with more truth than POPE wrote of COBHAM:

> "And you, brave COBHAM, to the latest breath,
> Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death;
> Such in those moments as in all the past,
> 'Oh, save my country, Heaven!' shall be your last."

The great corruption to which republican government is exposed is the inherent corruption of human nature. The ruling passion in the great body of people takes ultimately one general form—the love of show and pleasure—which in its exhibition is described by historians under the general name of luxury. It has affected all governments. Persia fell by it. Rome fell by it. The Republics of Italy fell by it; and the terrible convulsions of revolutionary France were traceable to that alone. It is undermining the Government of Great Britain, and, as wealth is rapidly increasing in our country, its effects are already manifested in our large cities, in a degree of show, and luxury, and vapid pleasures, which are inconsistent with republican institutions. Make the nation, or the great majority of it, what the fashionable society of our large cities is, and a republic will be as impossible as to create a world. This was the state of society which Slavery caused, by creating an aristocracy of wealth. The largest part of the labor of slaves in the South went to increase the luxuries and pleasures of their masters, in keeping large establishments, in gambling, horse-racing, visiting the Springs, and driving fast horses tandem through the world. The consequence was that RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, says the gentlemen of South Carolina told him they were *not* for the Republic. They were for a monarchy; and if some of the ardent Democratic leaders of the North, who want a mob at their heels, could tell the truth, they would tell you the same thing. These men flatter the mob, but despise them. They court universal suffrage not as a right, or as a blessing, but *as a footstool to power*. The cause of this feeling is as old as the Roman Republic. It is the love of power, in order to gratify the selfish passion for show, luxury and splendor. Rome never changed her Government till all that was simple, virtuous and noble in the Republic was gone. No man can make a despotism till the people make it. If this be the tendency of our condition, what can we do to prevent it? We have yet grounds of strong hope. We are not in a parallel condition with other nations, ancient or modern. We are not only a Christian nation, (which Rome was not,) and we are not only an intelligent people, (beyond any other people,) but we have some great, practical facts in our country which have not existed in other countries. First is the right of every man, and the power of any man, *to own land*. This is the great sheet-anchor of our nation. Why? Because *it secures an agricultural, rural population, not dependent on landlords, slaveholders or banks, and not capable of being led by demagogues or a mob*. The extent of our country secures the preponderance of this population, and the country schoolhouses and churches secure their intelligence. No man can estimate the advantage this gives us over Greece or Rome or England. Where is the most patriotic population now? Unquestionably in our agricultural States; and the frontier States can be relied upon beyond any other.

But to the duties of a citizen, in regard to the increase of luxury. There are some classes of persons even in cities, to whom we have a right to appeal. They profess to be under obligations, and to feel responsibilities. Let me ask a professing Christian of wealth, at least well to do, (and there are many such,) what *right* he has to encourage the ravages of luxury, by his example, in following the empty fashions of society? What right has he to encourage one form of vice, when he denounces another? What right has he to denounce publicans and sinners, when he delights in fine horses, splendid furniture and fashionable dress? I ask the man who believes in Democracy and Republicanism, what right *he* has (in his professed principles) to corrupt the Republic by an example of fashionable vices? Let me assure the Christian and the Republican, that no good was ever done to any man or any cause, *without some sacrifices*. If we are not prepared *to do, or suffer something for mankind*, we are lost to any good. We are absolute nothings, and from this verge of life must sink into the nothingness of nothing done. Let us remember that He who came to save a lost world was *made perfect through suffering*. If there is to be salvation to our country, it must be by the labors, sacrifices, and sufferings of its citizens.

There is another duty which is more immediate than this. It is that which the party called Copperheads are endeavoring to bring about. It is a political anarchy. This they do, by striving to weaken the hands of Government; by slandering its acts; by giving encouragement to demagogues, and by seeking a peace which would have the country divided, its moral prestige gone, with future wars and dismemberment inevitable. If the efforts of this party are successful, political anarchy, beyond the possibility of remedy, will reign over the land. Do these men talk of liberty? Of the danger of despotism? What is the cause of despotism? What is the *only* cause which gave despotic governments to Republican countries? What created CÆSAR, CROMWELL, NAPOLEON? Exactly what the professed Democratic leaders of this country *are trying to produce*—anarchy. A people will fly to *any* Government rather than endure the calamities which come to life, liberty, family, and property, when Government is too weak to restrain the mob, and demagogues excite its passions at the expense of the public safety. Let those Democratic leaders beware in time. When the blow comes, *they* will be its first victims. When New-York is fired by a mob, it will not inquire whether the homes are Union, Democratic, or Republican. When the Government is compelled to strike in defence, it will fall on the heads of those who created the cause. They may raise the wind, but cannot direct the storm. And let the soured and disaffected friends of the Government beware in time. They must support the Government, *or* aid its enemies. Let all patriots, all good citizens of every name and character, *rally round the Government*. The crisis will soon be over. The rebels are fast going down. *Rally round the Government*, and soon rebels, traitors, disaffected, enemies of the Republic, of whatever sort, will call upon the rocks and hills to hide them. To your tents, O, Israel!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

President Barnard—His Position and Opinions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been drawn to a letter, signed A. T. BLEDSOE, copied into the TIMES of yesterday, from the London *Herald*, in which Mr. BLEDSOE comments upon a paragraph of the New-York correspondence of the London *Herald*, relating to myself. The statements of the paragraph quoted were never authorized by me, and I know nothing of their origin. I am acquainted with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, but I never pretended that I was or had been intimately so, and I never used or could have used toward him the flippant language imputed to me by this writer, nor anything resembling it.

As to my own letter to Mr. BLEDSOE, the thoughts and sentiments it expresses are those belonging to a period and a state of things widely different from the present. In the protracted struggle between the North and the South, which had agitated the country for years previously to the last Presidential election, my convictions and feelings had been with the section in which I lived.

Some time during the year 1860, Dr. HODGE, of New-Jersey, presented, in an able and widely circulated article, the Northern view of all the subjects in controversy. To this article Mr. BLEDSOE replied, in a manner certainly very forcible, and, as it seemed to me, convincing. My opinion of his argument I expressed to him in the private letter which he has published. Both the papers were entirely retrospective in their character. The portion of his which was particularized by me, related to the history of the Missouri compromise.

If, in the view I took of those questions at that time, I was wrong, I erred in common with many abler and better men, who have, nevertheless, cherished undyingly the love of the Union, and devoted all their energies to its maintenance. It is of little importance now whether I was wrong or right. Secession and war have swallowed up all older issues; nor can these, in any contingency, be revived again. To secession I was ever opposed, as Mr. BLEDSOE himself is aware, and my opinion on this subject was expressed in a letter of mine to a Southern friend, which was published in 1861.

I obtained a release from my engagements with the University of Mississippi, on the first of October, 1861, with the fixed purpose, expressed at the time to the Board of Trustees, of returning immediately to the North. I applied, not many days after, to Mr. DAVIS for permission to leave the Confederacy, but without success. On this occasion he proposed to me to undertake the superintendence of some operations of a scientific character, and referred me for explanations to an officer whom he sent for at the time. I believed that the proposition was dictated by a feeling of kindness in view of the want of prospective means of subsistence on my part, and I listened respectfully to the explanations but I subsequently declined the offer, and remained without occupation for the following seven months. There was no bureau of chemistry such as Mr. BLEDSOE speaks of, existing. It was suggested as a probability that one might be created.

About the first of March a passport was granted me for my wife; but on its presentation at Norfolk it was overruled, under a general order of the Secretary of War. Suffering under an anxiety and distress of mind impossible to describe, I resolved to remain at Norfolk to abide the course of events. Not many days after I was notified by Gen. HUGER, commanding the post, that he was advised, in his instructions from Richmond, to send away from the city any persons who should visit there desiring to pass. To my earnest solicitation for indulgence, he yielded so far as to say that he would take no action in my case without cause. Thus I was permitted to remain on sufferance, until the evacuation of the town by the Confederate forces in May, 1862. And such was the manner of what Mr. BLEDSOE calls my "clandestine" escape from the Confederacy.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,
F. A. P. BARNARD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1864.

The Late Capt. Brownson.

At a meeting of the students of St. John's College, Fordham, held at the Astor House, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased a merciful but inscrutable Providence to call from life at the outset of his brilliant and promising career, Capt. EDWARD C. BROWNSON, C. M., A. D. C., who, on the battle-field of Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864, whilst rallying the broken forces of the Union army, and charging upon the advancing columns of the enemy, fell, mortally wounded; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the fellow-students of the gallant dead, offer our deepest and sincerest sympathies to his bereaved family in this their hour of anguish, but that our grief for the friend, son and brother, stricken in his prime, should be tempered by the reflection that he has fought the good fight and won the victor's crown; that he fell as the true soldier would wish to fall, surrounded by foes, covered with wounds and in the very moment of triumph.

Resolved, That in the death of our late fellow-student, his country has lost a true and devoted patriot, and his comrades in arms a gallant hero, who, for three years, amid the passions of the battle-field and the license of the camp, never failed to be the true exemplar of soldierly bearing, of calm courage, of pure morality and generous spirit.

Resolved, That his death has created a void which can never again be filled; and that, though other friends be endeared to us, we must with mingled pride and sorrow always revert to him, than whom none can be found of higher scholarship, of gentler courtesy, of sterner integrity or manlier character.

Resolved, That as we gather in spirit around his tomb, though we can never, never again meet the cordial grasp of his hand, or return his pleasant smile, or hearken to his cheerful greeting, yet we may and we will ever cherish his memory, imitate his example, and never cease to pray that his soul may rest in peace.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be sent to the family of the deceased.

JNO. J. A. McCAFFERY, Chairman.
FRANCIS J. HOLAHAN, Secretary.

The Navy Rendezvous in Jersey City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Allow me the favor to make a brief statement of the manner in which the public business is transacted at this office. On Thursday morning of last week I went to the office with seventeen men—volunteers from a rural district—and made application for the mustering in of these men. I was kept waiting through Thursday, Friday and Saturday, only getting in a part of the number. Some of the men, getting worn out with the long delay, left me for home—a distance of over sixty miles.

On Tuesday morning of this week I went again with one man, who had returned to Jersey City, and asked the favor of the mustering officer to have him examined, which he refused by allowing a broker to monopolize the time. This broker has an office next door, and I have seen him put men in who had just come to the office, over myself and others, who had been waiting three or four days.

Considering the interest manifested by the people in filling their quota by volunteers, and thus avoid the draft, and knowing the discouragements that meet every one who come to this office, I have, therefore, made this statement, trusting it may serve the public.

I had forgotten to say that a tax of three dollars ($3) is levied upon every volunteer for what they call "tug hire," and $1 a man to pay for the use of the building. Commander DOTY, however, made the officer refund this dollar tax yesterday.

CALEB SWAYZE, Postmaster,
Hope, Warren County, N. J.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

Dr. Robinson's New Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864.

In a notice of the "*Physical Geography of the Holy Land*" by Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, in this morning's TIMES, the expression "a portion has been found sufficiently matured to be made public," would lead one to believe that the work to be published would be a fragment, or an unfinished portion.

Allow me, therefore, to state that the *Physical Geography* is a work complete in itself, and exhausts the subject on which it treats.

Besides this completed portion, my father left a large amount of material for other divisions of his intended work, such as the Topographical Geography, etc. As it would require the work of other hands to complete these, his family have not deemed it prudent to give them to the public.

The *Physical Geography* will be published simultaneously in Boston, London and Leipzig.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Militia Defeated by the Sioux and Cheyennes—Indian Atrocities—Immense Destruction of Property.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative.

A FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

Two companies of the Marshall County Militia have returned from Little Blue Station, ninety miles west of Marysville, Kansas, under Major JOHN D. WELLS. Major WELLS reports that Capt. MURPHY, of the United States Volunteers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, with one piece of artillery and a company of the militia, had a fight with the Indians—Sioux and Cheyennes—twelve miles from Little Blue Station, where the road from Fort Riley to Fort Kearney crosses Elk Creek. There were five Indians killed and two whites—GEORGE CONSTABLE, a freighter, who was taking a large train to the mountains, and a soldier belonging to Capt. MURPHY'S company. CONSTABLE was killed while he and some of the soldiers were trying to get some of his cattle from the Indians, which the Indians were herding, having stampeded them from the train last week—340 in all.

This fight took place on Tuesday, the 16th instant. The soldiers and militia fought them for four hours, and finally had to retreat and leave the red-skins. The Indians followed them about ten miles. Capt. MURPHY returned to Fort Kearney and the militia returned home, not being able to compete with so large a foe. About five hundred Indians, led by white men, were engaged, but a much larger number were seen at a distance. Their number at that place has been estimated at from five thousand to eight thousand.

The Indians have a provision train and are mounted on the fleetest horses that travel the plains, and those in the engagement of Tuesday were well armed with rifles. The cavalry could not use their revolvers, owing to the long range of fire, and the Indians had guns of longer range than either the United States soldiers or the militia. The mounted howitzers became disabled after the first fire.

SETTLERS FLYING.

The arms for the militia of Marysville have not yet arrived, and our people are becoming very much alarmed, and not without cause. One hundred families have left Washington County, and have brought their stock and families to this place. Some have left the country entirely, never to return. Unless steps are taken to drive these red devils from the border, or our own people put in a condition to defend themselves and drive them back from the settlements, this country will become depopulated in a short time. This is no Indian scare, but is Indian war in reality, and the bloody scenes of Minnesota are being enacted on the border of our own State.

TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

There has been no coach up as far as Fort Kearney for ten days. Great anxiety exists here to-night in regard to the situation of Brig.-Gen. SHERRY and Capt. THOMPSON and his company, of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteers. They left this place on the 14th inst. Gen. SHERRY had 850 men in his command. They started for the Republican, or White Rock, a stream emptying into the Republican on the south side, where a large body of Indians are camped, and where they have about 500 head of horses.

PROPERTY STOLEN.

Sin[illegible] the first of this month over $300,000 worth of prop[illegible]y has been destroyed and stolen by the Indians on the road east of Fort Kearney. Our men report that flour, coffee and tea, and all kinds of groceries, are scattered over the prairie—the trains having been sacked by the Indians. A great many more persons have been killed between here and Fort Kearney than was first reported.

TWENTY-FIVE WHITES MURDERED NEAR FORT KEARNEY.

There was one whole family murdered, one young lady missing, and in all, between this and Fort Kearney, about twenty-five killed. Some bodies remained unburied till within a few days ago. Some bodies were horribly mutilated, with the limbs burned from their bodies, and such like atrocities. The returned militia think it will take at least a thousand men to put them to flight. This certainly will be done soon, and they will take to the mountains for Winter quarters.

ON THE NORTH PLATTE.

From the Denver (Colorado) News.

Hostile Indians infest the North Platte and South Pass road all the way from Julesburgh to Green River. Many emigrants have been killed and great numbers of stock driven off. In one or two instances the telegraph has been cut and efforts made to waylay the men sent out to repair it.

On the 25th ultimo a party of about seventy savages, who had been committing depredations below, but who then claimed to be friendly, reached the upper Platte bridge, going West, and while passing over it they were attacked by the soldiers—fourteen in number—stationed at that point. The fight lasted about two hours, and resulted in killing seven Indians, wounding a number more, and killing three, and wounding one of their horses. Nine prisoners were also taken. Our loss, one man slightly wounded, one horse killed and two wounded. The Indians fled into the mountains. On the same day two hundred and fifty Sioux robbed the small station and a large freight train on Green River. One company of the First Nevada Cavalry has been sent out from Fort Bridger after the savages.

These hostile bands are said to be made up of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux. Many of the last are "Missouri Sioux," that is, from the Upper Missouri, who have been driven from their usual haunts by Gen. SULLY'S expedition. It is said that the well-known Arapahoe Chief, Left Hand, led the party that cleaned out the Upper North Platte settlement.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

From the Junction City Union of the 20th ult.

Last Tuesday, the 16th instant, six men of Company H, Seventh Iowa, bearing dispatches from Salina to Fort Ellsworth, were attacked at Elm Creek by from one to three hundred Indians. A severe running fight ensued. Four of the soldiers were killed. Four Indians are reported killed. A squad sent out discovered the bodies of three of the soldiers, all scalped. The Indians were still in sight, but moving off rapidly. The soldiers were on foot, having had all their stock stampeded the week before, and no pursuit could be attempted.

The settlers on the Solomon and Saline are leaving their homes and falling back.

STRENGTH OF THE TRIBES.

The same paper says: The following figures will show the population of the various Indian tribes at war upon our Western and Northern Borders. It is estimated that four thousand of this number are warriors:

Upper Platte Agency.

Sioux	7,875	
Arapahoes	1,800	
Cheyennes	720	—10,395

Upper Arkansas Agency.

Arapahoes	1,500	
Cheyennes	1,600	
Comanches	1,800	
Kiowas	1,800	
Apaches	500	—7,200
Grand total		17,595

THE ATTACK UPON DALTON.

Wheeler's Repulse—Col. Laibold's Report.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The following has been received at headquarters of the Missouri State troops, by Gen. GRAY:

HEADQUARTERS, POST COMMAND, DALTON, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

GENERAL—If the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry ever deserved praise, it makes me now proud to have the honor to report to you an action which I think will keep the memory of my brave boys alive for a good time to come.

On Sunday last, the 14th, the renowned rebel raider, Gen. WHEELER, having no fear of the thrashing I gave him on the 28th of September last, at Charleston, Tennessee, before his eyes, advanced with at least 5,000 men on this place, and after having surrounded it, demanded its surrender in the following terms:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, AROUND DALTON, Aug. 14.

Officer Commanding United States Forces, Dalton:

To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison. Respectfully yours,

JAS. WHEELER,
Major-General Commanding.

My answer was:

Officer Commanding Confederate Forces in front of Dalton:

I have been placed here to defend this post, and not to surrender.

B. LAIBOLD,
Colonel Second Missouri Vols., Commanding Post.

Gen. WHEELER, on receiving this answer, was generous enough to give me sixty seconds' time to reflect, and again sent word that he wanted to see me personally. To the last invitation I answered that I would give him the privilege after he had taken me.

After skirmishing for two hours, my men were driven back to an earthwork erected by me, but at the time in an unfinished state, and unprotected by artillery. A furious charge was made on this work, but most gallantly repulsed, and my skirmishers immediately thrown out again, one hundred yards from the fortifications. Another flag of truce arrived then, which I refused to accept, at the same time notifying the bearer that if another such approach should be attempted, I would have my men fire on the party, which was accordingly done; when, instead of fighting, they came out the third time to parley with me.

At about 5 o'clock in the evening, the enemy brought two pieces of artillery in position and fired at a house inside of my breastworks several rounds, the skirmishing never being interrupted. The fire of the artillery soon ceased, but was renewed again at about 11 o'clock most furiously, with solid shot and shell; but though almost every shot told on the house inside the fortifications, the business of the skirmishers and sharpshooters was not interfered with, and continued until 5 o'clock in the morning, when I noticed the head of WHEELER'S forces to move off in the direction of Tunnel Hill. About two hours later I heard heavy firing in that direction, and then knew that reinforcements, which I waited anxiously for on account of my ammunition giving out, were coming. These reinforcements, under the gallant Gen. STEDMAN himself, soon drove the enemy from the direction of Tunnel Hill, when I ordered a charge of my forces against the enemy in an opposite direction, toward Spring Place. The boys rushed at them with lusty cheering, and soon drove them out of sight, with a most severe loss to the chivalrous raiders, who succeeded in plundering the defenseless citizens of the town, but though ten to one, could not take a rough and hastily erected breastwork defended by brave soldiers.

The forces under my command consisted of the Second Missouri Infantry, 288 effective men; convalescents, 94; detachments of wagon train, 30; scouts of JERRY THOMAS, 20; Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, 52; total, 484, officers and men.

The casualties in the Second Missouri Volunteers are as follows:

Wounded—Company B—Capt. H. Haverkamp, severely; Sergt. Stephen Graf, mortally; W. Heim. Company C—W. Rose. Company D—Sergt. Conrad Hoffman; Bernard Schonhoff, mortally. Company H—F. Eichhorn. Company I—Ch. Bracht. Company K—Hy. Loeffholz.

Missing—Company E—Second Lieut. Henry Block, (has since returned paroled.) William Basso, hospital steward. Company A—H. Buckman. Company K—George Benson, Ed. Baurman and Charles Wilson.

The loss of the enemy cannot yet be estimated properly, as they had time to bury their dead overnight, and succeeded in carrying off their wounded into the country to their sympathizing friends.

All officers and men of the Second Missouri Volunteers behaved as I properly would expect of them, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to make discriminations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
BERNARD LAIBOLD,
Colonel Second Missouri Volunteers, Commanding post, Dalton.

To Brig.-Gen. [illegible]n B. GRAY, Adjutant-General State of Missouri.

"Skilled Artisans" in the Government Service and the Draft.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. J. K. MOORHEAD AND PROVOST-MARSHAL FRY.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Aug. 30.

Since our article calling attention to the status of enrolled men employed in the Allegheny Arsenal, in connection with the draft, the following correspondence has passed between Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD and the Provost-Marshal-General, to whom the General's telegram was referred by the Secretary of War:

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The sub-district in which the Allegheny Arsenal is located has its efforts to fill its quota with volunteers paralyzed by reason of one-fourth of its enrolled citizens being employed in the arsenal, who feel secure against entering the service in case of draft, under the order of the Provost-Marshal-General exempting "skilled artisans" from "field service." Is this order to be construed so loosely as to empower commanding officers to secure exemption for *all* Government employes? The employes so understand it. Please answer.

To which the following answer was received:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1864.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead:

The Secretary's order in reference to skilled mechanics is to be strictly construed by commanding officers. The sub-districts will not suffer on the draft from this cause, as such skilled mechanics as may be drafted and permitted to remain at the arsenal, will be counted on the quotas *the same as if sent to the front.*

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

From which correspondence a few things are evident:

First—The order only exempts skilled artisans whose services are essential to the Government.

Second—This order is to be construed strictly, which prevents all but skilled artisans, essential to the Government service, from being exempt under its provisions.

Third—That as the War Department treats them "the same as if sent to the front," in one case, it will not be apt to treat them differently in the matter of pay and allowances.

Fourth—That officers of the regular army, who are proverbially punctilious in certifying to anything on honor, will be certain not to stretch an order—to be construed strictly—in any other way than is provided in the order itself, and the explanation of the Provost-Marshal-General and the Secretary of War; and

Fifth—That a mechanic detailed for service in the Arsenal—being to all intents and purposes in the military service of the United States for one year—is strictly amenable to military law for that length of time. He has no voice in the matter of wages. He cannot leave the employment (let the inducements to do so be what they may) during the year without being a *deserter*. And in the event of the commanding officer becoming dissatisfied with him, or in case of his skilled service being no longer required, *he will not be discharged*, but will be handed over to the Provost-Marshal to be sent to the front.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.—The terms of service of several of the New-Jersey Regiments expire as follows: Fifth and Sixth Regiments, Aug. 29, 1864; Seventh Regiment, Oct. 2; Eighth Regiment, Sept. 20; Ninth Regiment, Oct. 15; Battery B, Sept. 3; First New-Jersey Cavalry, Oct. 6.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, For children teething. Cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wm. Knabe & Co., Manufacturers of GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, BALTIMORE, MD. Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Brilliant, New and Startling will be the opening at No. 409 Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 1. Ladies', Misses' and children's fancy hats heretofore unrivaled in this country. A liberal discount to the trade. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Infallible Onguent and Floralia Gloss, for the Hair. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BLANCHET—COOLEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. J. H. Board, at the residence of the bride's parents, Greenwood Lake, N. J., HYACINTH L. D. BLANCHET and JANE, daughter of Isaac P. Cooley, Esq.

BROWNE—HAVEMEYER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at Newburgh, by Rev. John Brown, CHARLES L. BROWNE, of Hong Kong, China, and CHARLOTTE R. HAVEMEYER, of Newburgh, N. Y.

McWILLIAMS—BARLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of S. J. Whiting, Esq., by Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, DAVID R. McWILLIAMS and MATILDA L. BARLOW, all of Brooklyn.

WORTH—HAMMOND.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Northeast Centre, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. C. R. Ferguson, Mr. F. A. WORTH, of Flushing, L. I., and Miss HELEN A. HAMMOND.

DIED.

GRIFFITH.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 29, CAROLINE GREENLEAF, wife of Walter S. Griffith, of Brooklyn.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 118 2d-place, at 4½ o'clock this P. M.

HARTELL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, widow of the late Christian Hartell, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Christian H. Seaman, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ELSWORTH.—At Lake Mahopac, on Monday, Aug. 29, OLIVER MUMFORD ELSWORTH, son of Edward and Phebe Ann Elsworth, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from No. 15 West 11th-st.

HEYNIGER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, LAMBERT, youngest son of Lambert and Sarah Heyniger, aged 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock, from No. 29 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, JANE, wife of J. B. Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

KOSTER.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, of consumption, MARY E., daughter of Hannah and the late Bernard R. Koster, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Sandy Hook pilots and members of the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thos. Frothingham, No. 15 Ainslie-st.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, JOHN MILLER, builder, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

PAULDING.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, PHILIP RHINELANDER PAULDING, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, of congestive fever, JOSEPH HENRY, eldest son of Henry and Louisa Coggell Richardson, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 38 East 35th-st., New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SNYDER.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, SARAH, widow of Peter Snyder, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, Anthony S. Snyder, No. 188½ East 13th-st., without further notice. Remains to be interred at Greenwood.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassausts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA, CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, BEDROOM SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT. LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES. All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.

FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of elegantly trimmed Patterns of all the latest and most desirable Fall Styles for ladies' and children's dress, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the branches. MIRROR OF FASHIONS now ready.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

DR. COLTON.

DR. COLTON has returned from his Summer vacation, and will administer the gas in person. It never fails! Office No. 22 Bond-st.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,

Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., One door west of Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Undoubtedly among the pleasantest books of the season."—*N. Y. Times.*

A SUMMER CRUISE ON THE COAST OF NEW-ENGLAND. By ROBERT CARTER. 16mo. Price $1 25.

Read what the *Commonwealth* says of it: "When that royal lunatic, Xerxes, offered a reward for a new pleasure, he was stupidly at fault not to have anticipated Mr. Carter by a Summer Cruise among the Isles of Greece, instead of bringing himself to grief at Thermopylæ and Salamis."

*** Sent by mail on receipt of price.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers, No. 117 Washington-st., Boston. Sold in New-York by O. S. Felt, No. 39 Walker-st. and by all booksellers.

INVEST ONE DOLLAR AND SAVE FIFTY.

MRS. KNIGHT'S NEW COOK-BOOK. TIT-BITS; OR, HOW TO PREPARE A NICE DISH AT MODERATE EXPENSE. By Mrs. S. G. KNIGHT. 12mo. Price $1.

Just published by CROSBY & NICHOLS, No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

*** Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Sold in New-York by O. S. FELT, No. 39 Walker-st., and by all booksellers.

THE TIME TO SLIP PLANTS FOR WINTER. THE BOOK BY MR. RAND. FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN.

Will instruct in every particular, so one may have the most beautiful bloom the year round, without the usual disappointments. This time is particularly precious to those who look for a supply of Winter flowers. It is not generally known that with little trouble and little room violets may be had through the Winter in great profusion. Valuable hints for every month in the year will be found in this volume.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE WOOD-LAWN CEMETERY, FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
ABSALOM PETERS, Vice-President.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Treasurer.
JAMES D. SMITH, Secretary.
CALEB B. KNEVALS.
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.
HORACE F. CLARK.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
CHARLES CRARY.
WILLIAM E. MORRIS.
SAMUEL B. PARSONS.
DAVID HOADLEY.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

Contains over 300 acres; lots ready for sale; main entrance at the Wood-Lawn Station, 1½ miles beyond Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in chartered cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance for funerals in carriages only, two miles from King's Bridge, and four miles from Central Bridge, at McCombs' Dam. Visitors will find this a delightful drive. Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished at the office, No. 52 East 26th-st., by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CERTAIN UNASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The trustees of the assented creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have notice that the bond and stockholders of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in their annual meeting held on the 9th of June, 1864, have approved the law authorizing a new issue of stock to the trustees aforesaid in aid of settling up certain old unassented claims against the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

The undersigned therefore gives notice to all whom it may concern, be they farm mortgagors, or holders of farm mortgages, or holders of judgments, income bonds, floating debts, or stock of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, that all such claims authorized by the law to be protected, may be presented at the office of the undersigned in New-York, during business hours, from and after the 1st day of July next, till the 15th day of December, 1864, inclusive.

All claims presented must be established by vouchers of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company and must be duly assigned and transferred to the trustees.

Attention is specially called that the law in express terms prohibits the trustees from transferring any stock except to such as shall, on or before the 15th day of December, 1864, have transferred and assigned to said trustees their claims.

Copies of the law may be had on inquiry of William Taintor, late Secretary of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, present Secretary and Treasurer of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, or of the undersigned.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman of the Trustees of the Milwaukee and Mississippi assented creditors, Nos. 46 and 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, and Post-office Box No. 4,458, New-York City.
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

NOTE.—All claims on stock certificates, or for stock subscribed in said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, whether relating to farm mortgages or otherwise, must first be presented to William Taintor, above named.

The undersigned will, where it is desired, assist and advise in the assignment and transfer of claims on the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company to the trustees, and will forward the same to the trustees. He is also, by section five of the law mentioned above, authorized to satisfy and discharge settled farm mortgages executed to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

W. TAINTOR,
Late Secretary of said Company.
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 19th inst.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1873, interest payable quarterly, for sale by SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

RACINE CITY, WISCONSIN.—BONDHOLDERS are invited to meet at the office of Amy & Heye, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the city report and proposals.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

A PARTNER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN dentist, having a large and lucrative practice in one of the principal cities of Europe, is desirous of obtaining a partner. To a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, a first-class operator, over 30 years of age, of good general education, and cultivated manners, with or without money, this is a most favorable opportunity for permanent establishment. To a person without money (the other requisites being fulfilled) half the proceeds of his own labor in filling teeth will be given, the advertiser assuming all the expenses of the office. In case capital is furnished, a share in the entire business will be offered. Address with name and references until Sept. 7, DENTIST, care of Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—SILAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.

AUG. 30, 1864.
B. HIBBARD.
E. C. HIBBARD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, DATED OCT. 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-thirty Notes, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six per cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the Six per cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-thirty Notes up to Oct. 1, the interest accrued on the Six per cent. Bonds from July 1 to Oct. 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to indorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six per cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.

LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

PATERSON (N. J.) GAS-LIGHT STOCK for sale by WOLFF & DIKE, No. 60 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON *vs.* WILLIAM D. COOKE.—In pursuance of the judgment in this action, filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, William W. Goodrich, Esq., Receiver, in the above action, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, number one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at twelve o'clock at noon, the lithograph stones of Cooke's New Map of North Carolina, constructed from an authentic survey, private contributions and authentic public documents, procured for the purpose, under a special resolution of the General Assembly of the State, by William D. Cooke, and all the right, title and interest that the said Cooke had in or to the same, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or at any time subsequent thereto.

WM. W. GOODRICH,
Receiver, &c., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeeth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-law6mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN AND KATE MULVANY, who are living in Pittsburgh, Penn. Any one knowing their address will please send it to their sister, MARY MULVANY, No. 9 Mulberry-st., New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,

No. 7 East 27th-st.

Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence only on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to HARRY PECK, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 236 West 20th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address

HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.

JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, at the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 323 Lexington-av., corner of 40th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.
The Principal,
DR. A. L. V. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

The course of study adopted is designed to embrace all the branches essential to a thorough and practical education, together with those polite accomplishments which give additional grace to woman, and fit her to adorn the highest walks of social life.

Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.

The college opens Sept. 26.

Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

WILLIAM J. NEVINS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT ORANGE, NEW JERSEY,

Thirteen miles from New-York, will be re-opened on MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

No. 59 West 14th-st.,

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Send for a circular.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical bookkeepers, in the shortest possible time.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—MISS C. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.—This institution reopens Sept. 7, with every facility for a thorough English and classical education. Of easy access to the City by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Superior advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the languages.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MR. J. R. MAGRATH, PROFESSOR OF Piano, Organ and Vocal Music, having resumed giving lessons in New-York and Brooklyn, would devote a portion of his time to a school. Residence No. 66 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BEAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

MISS BOWER WOULD LIKE A FEW additional pupils in music, at No. 41 17th-st., South Brooklyn, or at their own residences. Fall terms will commence in September.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES INSTRUCTION in practical navigation for a few weeks. Address S. J. B., (stating where an interview may be had,) Box No. 5,552 Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to have the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and to Rev. Samuel R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A FRENCH LADY, EDUCATED IN PARIS, having several hours daily to dispose of, would wish to employ them in giving French lessons, either in young ladies' schools or in private families. The lady would prefer remaining permanently in the school or family. The best of references given. Address L. M., Box No. 2949 Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE AND THOROugh accountant, who is engaged in business a portion of the day, will give to one or two young men a thorough preparation for college or business, in return for board, or will make other arrangements. References given. Address EDWARD L. FORD, Box No. 5,606 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A LIMITED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, a highly educated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician—one who understands Latin preferred. Address, with references, Box No 274, Middletown, Conn.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE SEMINARIES—A lady accustomed to teach, and qualified to superintend a class or classes of young ladies, desires board in an established institution in a healthy location, with a view of acquiring a part interest in the same, having means for that purpose. Address T. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS MADE MUSIC a study for many years, and has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of music in a school, or would engage herself as governess in a family; references exchanged. Address R. S., No. 25 Howard-st., Newark, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a situation as governess, or as teacher in a school in or near New-York. Highest testimonials furnished in regard to character and qualifications. Address M. E. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN THE COUNTRY, who is thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, music and drawing. Address, with terms and references, M. N., Stoney Brook Post-Office, Long Island.

WANTED—A CHORISTER AND ORGANIST TO furnish first-class music for a Methodist Church in this City. Apply by letter, with good reference, to

W. JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (GRADUate) desires a few more pupils in English, Latin, French, Spanish or Drawing. Call on or address GOVERNESS, No. 192 East 10th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as French teacher in a school; has had long experience and can give excellent recommendations. Address E. G., Burlington, Vt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN.
PATRICK RUSSELL.
MICHAEL BROPHY.
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER.
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.—By the request of several professional friends, the undersigned has been induced to give private instructions on his new and infallible treatment on the specific diseases of the genito-urinary organs of both sexes, including all constitutional and hereditary consequences arising therefrom, such as scrofulous and skin diseases, affections of the bones and joints, etc. He will also explain how and in what form the internal organs become the seat of syphilitic deposits, and are mistaken for consumption, liver affections, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, etc; also, how hip disease can be cured without the knife, etc. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscriber, where he can also be consulted.

J. HEINE, M. D.,
No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENC OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended fo those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapi increase of family, with full instructions for restorin the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-Yor City. For sale by S. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rel upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMAL MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore th monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may requir No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, an can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sol at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

AFFLICTED RESTORED — IGNORANC exposed—Fallacies Unmasked—Highly important both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. D Larmont's Paris, London and New-York Medical A viser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 lustrations,) upon debility, urinary, bladder and kidne affections, the author's unparalleled Paris and Londo treatment, &c. All should purchase this work of WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Docto No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M to 5 P. M.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, an are the very best thing known for the purpose, as the will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruc tion from any cause, and after all other remedies of th kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinat cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or th price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Pur chase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N Y

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR O the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operativ surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic vis cera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistu la. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Offic hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

165 BOWERY.—M. G. WEDGER, CLAIRVOYant, unveils the mysteries of futurity; prescribe medicines for all diseases; losses, lucky numbers, &c.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform thei friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we ar now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of th hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) ... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having their value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y. The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River. The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—WANTED to hire for a term of years or purchase, a property consisting of a machine shop, foundry and buildings affording large manufacturing room, situated in or convenient to the City of New-York. Address C, M. & R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOILERS FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS, 30 BY 4 feet, with two 16-inch flues; also, two locomotive boilers, 40 horse-power. Engines, boilers and machinery bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. W. BULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken. For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Coupons on bonds due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, Aug. 31, 1864.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT!
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery, Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Aug. 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, the copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, navy agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, iron castings; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, cement paint.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, iron castings; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous broad-top coal and Pictou; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, new joiner-shop; class B, H. B. Smith's patent boring and mortising machine.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No 2, stone; class No. 2½, stone; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous, broad-top coal; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class A, fire truck, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 4, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous, broad-top coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, bilge-water indicators; class B, spark arresters; class C, pitch-house.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, clothing; class No. 2, hats, boots, shoes, &c.; class No. 3, provisions; class No. 4, groceries; class No. 5, dry goods; class No. 6, bread, &c.; class No. 7, tobacco; class No. 8, coal; class No. 9, paints, oils, glass, &c; class No. 11, lumber; class No. 12, firewood; class No 13, provender; class No. 14, miscellaneous; class No. 15, hardware; class No. 16, stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hardwood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9½, molding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oil; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous, broad-top coal, lump; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, sashes, glazed.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqt. Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
Aug. 25, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. —Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz.:

For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Blackheath coal.

For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broad-top coal.

For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.

For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.

For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal.

All the above coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance, to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and all to be delivered by the 1st of November, 1864.

JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. N.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th of September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV.
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, 51 Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of securities, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales Rooms, No. 52 William-street. The list will embrace a variety of first-class Stocks and Bonds, including Bowery, Lafayette, Niagara, Astor, Orient, Marine Scrip, Yonkers and New-York, Home, New-Amsterdam, Brevoort, American Exchange, Washington, Atlantic, Pacific, Goodhue, Indemnity, North American, and People's Fire Insurance Company, Stocks. Also, Commonwealth, Chatham, and Tenth National Bank Stocks; 2d-av., 6th-av., East Broadway and Battery, 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry, and New-York and New-Haven Railroad Stocks, Union Ferry Co., Denver Gold Mining Co. Stocks, Indiana State 5 ⅌ cent. Special Canal Stock, Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, 2d-av. Railroad, New-York County and Stockton City Bonds.

☞ REGULAR STOCK SALES MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETS, 400 OR 500 IN ALL.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large assortment of new and second-hand carpets of all qualities and patterns. There are about 400 or 500 in all, and the sale will be exclusively a carpet sale. N. B.—The trade and all others in want will find this a favorable opportunity.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

D. W. IVES & CO., Auctioneers—Furniture Salesrooms No. 646 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock, first-class furniture, &c., consisting in part of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, bookcases, library, parlor and dining-room suites, &c.; also Parian clocks, silver-plated ware, vases, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—AN UNITED STATES 7 3-10 Treasury Note, issue Aug. 19, 1861, No. 12,629, amount fifty (50) dollars, payable to the order of Isaac Knapp. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment or conversion thereof has been stopped. New-York, Aug. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE 29TH inst., two 7-30 U. S. Bonds, numbers 8,637 and 23,704. The public are cautioned against negotiating these, as we claim the right to recover them wherever found. ADAMS EX. CO., No. 59 Broadway.

LOST—FIREMAN'S BADGE NO. 66, OF HOOK and Ladder Company No. 1. The finder will please leave it at the Chief's Office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., or at the Company's House, No. 28 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WHILE YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY
AS ITS LIFE IS UNCERTAIN,
COME AND SEE
A LIVING WHALE,
CAPTURED AND BROUGHT TO THIS CITY FORM
THE COAST OF LABRADOR,
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND PANTOMIME,
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
TONY DENIER ... as ... JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON,
MMLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE,
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS,
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.
MASTER BOONE, THE INFANT ORATOR
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
in Lecture-room, without additional charge of
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, Day and Evening.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH.
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION
OTHER CURIOSITIES,
30,000 *feet of fresh air per minute diffused through the house.*

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Advance in the price of Admission to commence MONDAY, Sept. 5.

ENGAGED FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
AND TO APPEAR MONDAY, SEPT. 5,
GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.

WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the unprecedented enthusiasm and delight with which

MR. J. S. CLARKE

is nightly received in his great comic characters of Major de Boots and Cousin Joe, by crowded and brilliant audiences, The opening performances will be repeated every night until further notice.

THIS EVENING will be presented, for the FOURTEENTH time, Sterling Coyne's great comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and Buckstone's farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Mr. J. S. Clarke ... as ... Major De Boots
Mr. J. S. Clarke ... as ... Cousin Joe

supported by Mesdames Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Misses Mary Carr, Chester, Prestige; Messrs. C. Walcot, Jr., A. H. Davenport, Parkes, Williams, &c.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 5, the prices of admission will be: Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON FIFTH-av., south of the Central Park.
Also, ½ front on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., a portion improved.
Also, entire front on Broadway, between 43d and 44th streets.
Also, entire Block between 9th and 10th avs., near Central Park, suitable for immediate improvement.
Also, Lots on Broadway, south of the Central Park.
Also, an entire front on 4th or Park av., between 39th and 40th sts. (12 lots.)
Also, Lots on the principal streets and avenues.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 8 Pine-st.

West 24th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x65, lot 100	$25,000
East 37th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone 22x65, lot 100	25,000
West 49th-st., four-story English basement, 18.9x55 lot 100	10,000
45th-st., three-story high-stoop brown stone, 16x55, lot 100	17,000
22d-st., four-story English basement, 18x45, lot 98	10,000
49th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 20.8x50, lot 100	17,000
2d-av., near 56th-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, 20x43, lot 65	8,500

The above are all first-class houses and in fine order.

FOR SALE—"LAWRENCE MANOR" FARM, NEAR JOLIET, ILL.—This beautiful farm and country seat, situated within two (2) hours' ride of the City of Chicago, via Rock Island Railroad, is now offered for sale, consisting of 560 acres of land, divided in lots of from 5 to 40 acres; 200 in tame grass meadow; a large apple orchard, now in bearing, with a variety of other fruit trees. The buildings are extensive, and all in complete order. If desired, 400 acres only would be sold, embracing the buildings and all improvements connected therewith. The owner might be induced to take in part payment New-York City property. For further particulars, apply to LAWRENCE BROS., No. 65 Broadway; EDGAR LAWRENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.; or EDWARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF OLD COPPER PRINTS, by old masters, for sale cheap.
Apply at No. 4 Platt-st., near Pearl-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Roundout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and small farm, at Irvington, N. J., well stocked with fruit and everything requisite for a gentleman's family, who wish to secure the advantages of country life with hourly access to the City. Large mansion and grounds. Beautifully located in an excellent neighborhood for health and society. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,557 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM, CONSISTING OF 50 acres, 35 in a high state of cultivation, 15 woodland, with plenty of water, dwelling and outside buildings; 2½ miles from Scotch Plains and 2 from Plainfield, 23 miles from New-York: price $3,000; also 13 head cattle, 5 acres wheat and rye, 5 acres oats, 6 acres corn, 2 acres potatoes, 4 tons of hay, and all farming utensils, for $4,500, little over the half price; terms to suit purchasers. The owner can be seen for two days at No. 163 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETH, THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY—A first-class Summer and Winter residence, modern style, 17 rooms, all improvements, water, bath, gas, &c.; outbuildings complete; 5 acres choice garden, fruit, shade, lawn, &c. For sale very cheap. Also, farms and residences, all sizes, prices and locations.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK—FOR SALE—A house of 12 rooms and outbuildings, nearly new; the yards, gardens and adjacent ground, all laid out in English style, with extensive variety of fruit, 10 minutes' walk from depot of 25 trains per day; prospect to Sound pleasant. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's block. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS AND beautifully furnished four-story high stoop, brown-stone house, in perfect order; choice location, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; others desirably located; $8,000 to $30,000 and upward; some with stables.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, south-east corner of Vesey and Church sts.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOA SALE—TWO-THIRDS RIGHT FOR WATSON'S improved Heat Radiator. Enterprising manufacturers desiring to secure the exclusive sale of this popular fuel economizer, are invited to call immediately.

SNYDER & WALTER, No. 329 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone high-stoop house four stories and basement, ready for occupying. Location beautiful, East 50th-st., opposite Beekman-hill Park, No. 238. Apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a retail liquor-store. Apply to J. G. HARRISON, No. 266 West-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City; 114 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheaper than elsewhere, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suits.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
MISS MATILDA HERON,
who will appear in her
WORLD-RENOWNED
character of
CAMILLE,
being the
LAST REPRESENTATIONS
by that eminent artiste of this rôle in New-York, supported by the entire company.
Musical Conductor, HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864,
first night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear in his great character of
CORIOLANUS,
in the tragedy of the same name, produced in all its original splendor, with
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to announce that in consequence of its great popularity, the
DUKE'S MOTTO
will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
of next week.

During the Fall and Winter season the scale of prices will be: Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 35 cents.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.
Manager ... GEORGE WOOD.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
of the inimitable Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as
THE HENPECKED HUSBAND,
in Buckstone's very laughable comedy
MARRIED LIFE,
and in his unapproachably just personation of
THE GARRALOUS DOWN-EAST FARMER,
in the interesting American Drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
universally pronounced by all who have witnessed it, one of
THE GREATEST OF COMIC CREATIONS.
NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and
A BRILLIANT NEW COMPANY.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing Fall and Winter season, are requested to assemble on the stage on

TUESDAY, Aug. 6,

at 11 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance is required.

LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

VICTORIA REGIA, THE GIANT WATER LILIES OF THE TROPIC ZONE, never yet on exhibition in this country, now in full blossom, with large and beautiful constructed leaves, 18 feet in circumference, open for exhibition, for only a short time, daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, in the large Victoria Glass-house, at West 59th st., near the corner of 8th-av., junction of Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

E. BALLCKE, Proprietor.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!
THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.
John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES. (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Those who have not received tickets and bills for the excursion to take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, will please call at Gen. RAYMOND'S office, No. 4 City Hall-place, and get supplied. We want every Veteran and their friends to go with us. It will be a happy day of relaxation—our declining years may not permit us to see another. By order of the committee.

P. S.—All those who have tickets and money will please report at the above office by Friday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

FINE ARTS.

J. C. BUTTRE'S SERIES OF LARGE PORTRAITS on steel, handsomely embellished with battle scenes, &c. President A. LINCOLN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT and Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, are ready. Price $1 each, sent free by mail. Agents wanted. J. C. BUTTRE, publisher, No. 48 Franklin-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME COLLECTION of old copper prints, by old masters, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 4 Platt-st., near Pearl-st., first floor.

NOMINATION OF M'CLELLAN.

The Way the Democracy Received It.

MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

Speeches of A. Oakey Hall, James Brooks, Chauncey Shaffer, Judge Daly and Others.

The announcement of the nomination of **GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN** for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, caused great jubilation among the Democracy of the City. Tammany Hall having her posters, flags and transparencies all prepared in advance, decorated with dubious portraits of her nominee, spread them to the breeze and saluted them with one hundred guns. The juvenile Democrats, who have their *habitat* in the Park, expressed their appreciation of the noise, the smoke and the candidate by spasmodic cheers for MCCLELLAN. The flags on the City Hall, Register's Office and other public buildings controlled by Democratic officials, were raised shortly after the news arrived, by what authority is unknown. Impromptu speeches were made at the stands in the Park, on the City Hall steps and in other convenient places, in which the draft was denounced and Gen. MCCLELLAN lauded. Seedy individuals were started on their travels through the City carrying placards calling upon the friends of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to meet in the City Hall Park at 5 o'clock, with the promised inducement that eminent speakers would air their eloquence upon the occasion. The tone of little knots and groups that discussed the nomination in the streets and at the bars in public houses was generally confident, and to the majority success seemed certain, but a few old politicians, congregated in the vicinity of Tammany, expressed themselves as unable to see "a sure thing" for "Little Mac," in spite of the apparent excitement and enthusiasm. Toward 5 o'clock the Park began to fill up again and the big guns were brought out to call the faithful, the unterrified, the unwashed, who like artillery when blank cartridges are used, to attend the ratification of the nomination. Three stands were erected in front of the City Hall. No. 1 on Park-row, No. 3 on Broadway, No. 2 in front of the City Hall steps. Gunpowder was wasted *ad libitum*, drums beat to arms, German bands discussed their most seductive strains; rockets, Roman candles, bombs and miscellaneous pyrotechnics illuminated the air. Old Tammany was dressed in flags and ornamented with transparencies, but the fact must be stated that in point of numbers the gathering was not up to the usual standard of a mass ratification meeting. But few eminent speakers were present, and the speeches, abstracts of which are given below, were strictly confined to abuse of Mr. LINCOLN and laudation of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The display and proceedings of the evening were closed by the exhibition of a beautiful piece of fireworks, embracing in many colored scrolls and flourishes, the motto

"GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
the
People's Choice."

Stand No. 1.

The meeting here was organized by the appointment of GEORGE H. PURSER, Esq., as Chairman, who read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The National Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago, representing the intelligence, patriotism, constitutional rights and commercial interests of our glorious Union, has unanimously nominated GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as our candidate for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President of the United States, and adopted the following platform of principles: therefore

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York, devoted to the preservation of the Union, the protection of the constitutional rights, and the prosperity and well being of every section of our extended and once happy confederacy, regard with united and enthusiastic approval the nomination of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and pledges itself to dedicate its earnest, constant and undivided efforts to secure his triumphant election. [Great cheers.]

Resolved, That in GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN we recognize a brave and accomplished soldier, and a patriotic, intelligent and independent citizen, eminently combining the qualifications essentially required at this eventful crisis in our history to maintain. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Resolved, That the nomination of GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President, deserves and receives our cordial approbation. His eminent ability, purity of character, and experience in the councils of the nation, justifies the selection, and affords the surest guarantee that the interests of the great West will be protected and maintained, the integrity of the Union, either by the direction of our gallant armies in the field or the judicious conduct of peaceful negotiations.

Resolved, That in the approaching Presidential contest we shall claim, and exercise under the protection of the Constitution, freedom of speech, the liberty of the press and the rights of the elective franchise, and shall regard any interference on the part of the Administration at Washington with these inalienable and inestimable privileges, under any specious pretext, as an insidious blow aimed at the existence of republican government, demanding at every stage and at every sacrifice popular defiance and resistance.

Resolved, That the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, who, notwithstanding the oppressions and abolition heresies of the present Administration, rushed with gallant alacrity to the defence of the Government, when its security was threatened by the unlawful acts and rebellious proceedings of some of the States of the Union, should be ever held in sacred remembrance; and that the brave soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States are entitled to the thanks and admiration of the country for their services and sacrifices, and, at the termination of the war, should receive the sympathy and protection of the Government.

Resolved, That the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by its imbecility in the conduct of the war, and its ruinous financial policy, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the loyal States. It has usurped powers not granted by the Constitution; it has endeavored to render the Executive, aided by the military, superior to the judicial and legislative branches of the Government; it has assumed to destroy life and confiscate property by unconstitutional proclamations; it has caused the arrest and imprisonment of persons without warrant or due process of law; it has violated the right of asylum by surrendering to a despotic power persons entitled to protection under the law of nations; it has permitted, without protest, the Emperor of the French by force of arms to invade the territory, and destroy the Republic of Mexico, and by its general conduct of public affairs, and its notorious extravagance and corruption in every department of government, has created an enormous debt, impairing the credit of the nation, and seriously diminishing the resources and happiness of every citizen.

Resolved, That under the law of Congress, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, the City of New-York is justly entitled to receive credit on her quota, under the last call for five hundred thousand men, for the sailors and marines she has furnished to the navy of the United States, and to deprive her of such credit would be an act of Executive tyranny.

Mr. PURSER said it was simply his duty to announce that they had met to ratify the nomination of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to the Presidential chair, now filled by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He could not more fitly discharge his duty than by introducing Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, who had had so much experience in prosecuting criminals, and would prosecute them even though the criminal be ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whom he regarded as a criminal against the Constitution.

MR. HALL'S SPEECH.

The speaker said he had been called upon to come here and testify on this occasion, and first he would swear—by George the old clipper ship Constitutional Union has a new commander, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and she bore a new flag, on which was inscribed free speech, free press and free ballot-box; she was freighted with the hopes of a continent—more than that with the hopes of liberty all over the world. She was launched for a voyage full of danger, made greater by the loss of constitutional landmarks and lighthouses; she was exposed to the assaults of Administration guerrillas lining the way to the White House. In the distance he saw another ship, one that, in the language of yellow-covered literature, would have been called a long, low, raking piratical craft, and her Captain was ABRAHAM LINCOLN, known to his friends as "Honest Old ABE." Her decks bristled with bayonets, and she was freighted with shoddy. For three years this ship was freighted with the hopes of the nation, but the worms had been allowed to eat her planks. No one complained as long as it only hurt the shoddy, but when they commenced to destroy the hopes of the nation, when her name was changed into Emancipation, then patriotic men abandoned her. Their new ship, although launched, was on her trial trip from now until the 8th of November; it was for the people to make her voyage a success, and it was not so much that she should make a successful voyage as that she should sink that other craft called Emancipation, commanded by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If their ship was lost, and the Emancipation craft lived, then farewell to the hopes of the American Union.

REMARKS OF MR. BROOKS.

This is not the place, in this tumult of streets, to discuss constitutional and financial principles. We have not hurried here to educate each other, but to congratulate each other upon the harmonious, the successful doings of our representatives in Chicago. We have come, and come only, to talk over our candidate and our platform. And first of the platform, as the platform was framed before the candidate was put upon it. There are three great planks in that platform,—and upon which every man can stand.

First—"Unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution."

We start right. "The Union must and shall be preserved."—(JACKSON.) "The Union now and forever." "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."—(WEBSTER.) This is our foundation. We started upon it in 1832 against both Abolitionism and Secessionism; we fell with it in 1860, but now, in 1864, we uplift again the banner, and we put it in the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and with God's blessing we will plant it in the White House and on the Capitol. The second great principle in the platform is:

"The cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States."

No more fighting; fighting will never restore the Union; fighting and cuffing make no friends. Our fathers assembled in 1776, and framed the Declaration of Independence; again in 1787 they assembled in convention and framed the Constitution. We propose once more to assemble in convention and see if this slaughter cannot be stopped.

The third leading plank in our platform is:

"That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union, and the rights of the States unimpaired."

Or, in other words, the States of the Union, as well as the Union, "the rights of the States."

There was no one sovereign in Washington. God never meant the American people to be ridden, booted and spurred, by any one man, least of all by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The delegates at Chicago had pledged themselves to maintain the rights of the States, as well as the rights of the Federal Government. The Republican party, by seeking to overthrow the rights of the States, had brought on this rebellion. If we had minded our own business, and left other States to mind theirs, there would have been no civil war, no conscription, no taxation, no tea a dollar per pound, no meagre five cent loaves for ten cents. The neglect of our own business and the interference in that of other States brought on this war. The Government of this country is a Government of States, as well as a Federal Government—a Government of cities, and towns, and families—a self-government, in short, operating through carefully delegated powers. It is the only Government worth having, or worth fighting for. Whoever, then, would convert this, our Federal system, into a consolidation, but the alias for a despotism, that man is a Revolutionist, the architect of ruin, and of prolonged civil war. And alas, taxation compels us all to give our tenths, too! Even the Empire of England, whose morning drum beat, it has been said, circles the globe, respects the rights, the civil, the municipal rights of all her subjects. A hundred million of East Indians are permitted to worship God as they please, and do what they please, as long as they recognize the majesty of England. But here, we are invited by Father ABRAHAM to kill, to slay, to suffer, to die—now, only because the Southerners are guilty of what Father Abraham, the patriarch, was guilty of, that is, holding men in bondage. Gentlemen, our platform is now complete. The Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, with the rights of the States. These were the excellent planks in the platform, and they had placed upon it an illustrious soldier whom the people would escort from here to the White House. He had been made a candidate by persecution, and would be made President through the persecution of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that persecution snatched from him the possession of Richmond, which Gen. GRANT, now two years later, is struggling for. This persecution it is which has made MCCLELLAN so prominent before his countrymen, and this persecution endears him to the warmest sympathies of all our people. MCCLELLAN, however, is but the symbol for change—a change of the men and measures of the Administration—for the overthrow of th's dynasty of wreck and ruin, and the substitution therefor of the elements of peace and prosperity. Give us a change, then—no change can be worse, and any change must be better. As the earth needs change when parched and dry,—so now needs this country change. As the sea needs change when hot and heavy from no winds or waves rolling over it, so now needs change the whole face of society. Universal man is suffering from the simoon and blast of power, and any change that will relieve us will regive us health, and life, and prosperity. Change then ABRAHAM LINCOLN for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. The only way to avoid conscription and increased taxation is in this change. The only way to peace is in this change. The only way to liberty and law, and Union, as our fathers bequeathed it to us, and as God has blessed us, in the enjoying, is in change, change. Change is the first law of life, and now the indispensable necessity.

Mr. BROOKS was followed by Judge BEACH, ROBERT B. BRADFORD, Mr. PALETHORP and others.

Stand No. 2.

At about 6 o'clock DOUGLASS TAYLOR called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge DALY as Chairman. The Judge, although he did not say it was "the proudest moment of his life," intimated as much. He thought the election of MCCLELLAN would result in the maintenance of the Union, the freedom of speech, and the salvation of the country. That was the object the Democratic party had in view when they placed MCCLELLAN in nomination. He thought the Democratic party had for their object the salvation of the Union, and he believed that glorious results would culminate in the election of MCCLELLAN. He thought there was a possibility of peace and a preservation of the Union through a compromise. The act for which MCCLELLAN had been held responsible—his failure to take Richmond—was something yet to be accomplished. MCCLELLAN had been the subject of petty persecution which ended in his being nominated for the Presidency. In the election of MCCLELLAN lay the hope, and the only hope of the country.

Judge DALY was followed by Gen. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, and others, who all strongly denounced the Administration.

Stand No. 3.

About 6:30 a band of music on this stand commenced playing, and in a few moments a crowd assembled. On motion Mr. NELSON SMITH, of New-York, was elected President. He returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that the object of the meeting was the ratification of the nomination at Chicago for President of the United States of the man the people loved, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Said he, we have had four years of the most bloody, sanguine and earnest war the world ever witnessed, between those who are and ought to be brothers—people of the United States. At the beginning of this war Congress passed a resolution that it was a war of liberty, and not to interfere with the rights of States. Gentlemen, your own experience must have shown you that this principle has been departed from; it is no longer carried on for the Union of States, but for another purpose—the purpose of abolishing Slavery. The question now is, whether after four years of war this Union can be saved without any further prosecution of this war. Our first principle is that the American Union must and shall be preserved. The next principle is that after four years of war we must now resort to some other means than war by which our troubles may be settled and peace restored—that peace is received as the duty of the incoming Administration, a cessation of hostilities, and a convention of the two people of this country to see if they cannot settle this matter. After some further similar remarks, he introduced

MR. CONRAD SWACKHAMMER.

He said: This is a new era in the history of our country. Four hours since the telegraph announced to us the nomination of GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. Notwithstanding the unusual and extraordinary efforts of President LINCOLN to crush him, do you not recognize in him the rising star of this Republic? We have been under a cloud, but the star of democracy is leading us upward and onward to-day. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN commands the honor and respect of the whole country. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN will be the next President, and within twenty-four hours after that election peace will be declared. We are tired and sick of calls for 500,000 more men by those who have no thought but for Slavery. I hope in November you will all go forth, not with a musket to take your brother's life, but to cast a little white ballot for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and then this war will be stopped. When they are elected you will again feel the security of the Constitution. If you can see anything in this Republican party, or if there is a Republican in this party who thinks he can defend it, let him speak out, although, as the Methodist parson says, he would speak out in meeting. We present to you a man as just and honorable as the world ever saw, and you have come here to respond. This war will be ended by diplomacy. Will you send 500,000 more of your men and brothers to the field, to be placed where you will be to-morrow, if MCCLELLAN is elected. If the Republican party are honest in their work, let them leave the weak platform on which they now stand, haul down the black flag, believe the white to be as good as the black, and come up to the Democratic principles. You may say I am a politician; and so I am, and have been for twenty years, when I first stood up, and alone, to declaim against paper rags; and I now stand here again, after a lapse of twenty years, to again speak against the money which robs the poor man.

The President then introduced as the next speaker the Assistant District-Attorney,

MR. ROBERT C. HUTCHINS,

who said: FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: There is a great significance in our meeting here. There is a saying that the King may reign to-day, but the people will reign to-morrow. The people now make that threat against the President, and intend to keep that threat good at the ballot-box. Four years ago the banner of the Democrats fell, and was dragged in the dust, and when it fell there was a banner raised of despotism and barbaric warfare. They prophesied reform in politics, trade, &c.; prosperity was to be amongst us, but it has not. From that degradation we get the lesson of the election hour. The party in power now only promise us another four years of war. The people demand some other means of restoring the Union than that of war, and believe that a restoration can be reached by peaceable means, and not by massacre. War and only war can never restore the Union; an armistice may, but a million of men cannot; it has been proved that an armed force cannot.

The next speaker was Mr. WM. G. GOVER, who said that Gen. MCCLELLAN was his General in Virginia, and for that reason he loved him, and he could not expres the joy he felt to learn that his little Captain was to drive the lepers from Washington. When the war broke out in 1861 did the Administration advance any offers of conciliation? No. Was not the Crittenden Compromise, which would have secured to the South their rights, thrown overboard and despised? Have we not seen the press subjected by military authority, and an editor imprisoned without trial? Can we longer submit to these outrages? I trust not, and that next November New-York will give a majority of 75,000 for MCCLELLAN. In regard to the conclusion of the war, I am in favor of an armistice, and believe we can settle our difficulties better by diplomacy than we can by the bayonet and the sword. The only way to save the country is to strike down the tyrannical despotism of the Government at Washington. It may do to have a jester at court, but we do not want a jester like Mr. LINCOLN at Washington. I do not believe, and I say it boldly, that Mr. LINCOLN to-day is the patriot MCCLELLAN is.

Mr. JOHN KERRIGAN was next introduced, and after asking the crowd to join in the chorus, sang a very indelicate song, the tenor of which was abuse of Mr. LINCOLN and the blacks.

The next speaker introduced was

JOHN L. OVERFIELD, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

who said: It has been facetiously stated that in hot weather niggers smelled badly, and it was about time to learn that in this country white men had their rights, and that the Constitution was made for white men, and not for the nigger. You have come together now to take action to restore those liberties which that secession scoundrel and traitor, ABE LINCOLN, has taken from you the rights of the poor man, and we have selected GEORGE B. CLELLAN, the man who held the white man above ABE LINCOLN and his niggers. We have not come to discuss old political questions; no, it is now a matter of life and death. With butter at sixty-five cents per pound and coffee at eighty cents per pound, what in God's name is a poor man to do? Old ABE has given you bayonets and paper rags for money. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN will give you good beef, good bread and no bayonets for payment. Once a poor man could walk the streets free and speak his mind, but under the rule of that ignoramus ABE LINCOLN he cannot. Bear in mind, gentlemen, that you are the Government and not that scoundrel at Washington. We at the North are to say what is the Government. Now, gentlemen you're but to look this matter in the face, and say whether you will pay these high prices and be drafted and torn from the bosoms of your families. [Cries no, no.] Will you be torn from these, or will you stay at home and train your children up, that question is to be decided next November. [A voice, we won't go.] Will you desert the hero of South Mountain, whom ABE LINCOLN has sought to degrade, that he might make you and I lower than his niggers? [Cries no, no.] No. God tells me you won't; your honest faces tell me you won't. When you meet your Abolition friends in the street, they belch out their secession talk at you, as old ABE and his crew have done (for I hold old ABE to-day to be a bigger secessionist than JEFF DAVIS). Now is the time for action. Unless you now listen you will be carried off on the stream of Abolitionism, Abe Lincolnism and Secessionism.

Mr. OVERFIELD continued speaking in this strain for some time, and was frequently applauded.

Messrs. JOHN C. JACOBS, ALEX. H. REARY, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, ALEX. DELMAN, and others addressed the audience, after which the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

Naval Enlistments in this City.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR BLUNT, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

The following is an abstract, containing all the material points of the report of naval enlistments claimed as credits in the draft, forwarded by Supervisor BLUNT, Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, to Gov. SEYMOUR and Col. TOWNSEND, and by them sent to the authorities at Washington.

COUNTY VOLUNTEER ROOM, CITY HALL PARK,
COR. BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor State of New-York, and Frederick Townsend, Lieut.-Col. Ninth United States Infantry, A. A. P. M. General, Commissioners appointed under Act of Congress of 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the calling out of the National Forces," &c.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to transmit Muster and Descriptive Rolls of men enlisted in the Navy at the several Rendezvous in the County of New-York, from April 15, 1861, to February 24, 1864. These rolls have been prepared with great care, from the books kept at the several rendezvous, and are probably the most perfect evidence of these enlistments which can be obtained, and constitute the claim of the County of New-York for naval enlistments within the county, between the dates mentioned, under the Act of Congress of 1864, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the calling out of the National forces and for other purposes."

The rolls contain the total number of 25,451 men, representing 48,254 years of service.

In addition I also transmit muster and descriptive rolls of men enlisted in the navy at the several rendezvous in the County of New-York, from the 25th of February, 1864, to the 4th of April, 1864, at which latter date the first credits for naval enlistments were allowed. Credits for these latter enlistments were promised by Brig.-Gen. J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, upon the quota under the last call, but for some reason they have as yet not been allowed us, although such allowance, it is understood, has been made to other places.

Adding this latter claim to the number claimed under the act of Congress of 1864, it makes a total claim for naval enlistments in the County of New-York, between the 15th of April, 1861, and the 4th of April, 1864, of 25,980 men, representing 49,014 years of service.

It is proper that I should state that the number of Naval rendezvous now in the County of New-York (exclusive of that at the County Volunteer rooms) is four. They are as follows, and were established at the dates named:

Location of Rendezvous.	Dates Established.
No. 346 Water-street	Prior to April 15, 1861.
No. 9 Cherry-street	May 2, 1864.
No. 173 South-street	May 28, 1863.
No. 14 State-street	Nov. 24, 1863.

ENLISTED FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO FEB. 24, 1864.

	No. of men and terms for which enlisted. 1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	Total.	Years of service represented.
Total for 1861, from April 15	818	—	6,559	7,377	20,495
Total for 1862	3,392	87	3,608	7,087	14,390
Total for 1863	8,329	316	875	9,520	11,586
Total for 1864 to Feb. 24	1,260	98	109	1,467	1,783
Grand total from April 15, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1864	13,799	501	11,151	25,451	48,254

TOTAL CLAIM FOR ENLISTMENT FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO APRIL 4, 1864.

	Number of men.	Years of service represented.
Enlisted from April 15, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1864	25,451	48,254
Enlisted from Feb. 25, 1864, to April 4, 1864	529	760
Grand total from April 15, 1861, to April 4, 1864	25,980	49,014

Since the authorities at Washington do not feel warranted in making any reduction in the enormous quota demanded of us under the President's call for five hundred thousand men, a reduction claimed because of the manifest unfairness of the enrollment, and as it is possible that the quota will not be reduced over five thousand men by enlistments up to the 5th of September, which will leave eighteen thousand due from us, and liable to be drafted, you will at once perceive the importance to us of obtaining due credit for these naval enlistments at as early a day as practicable. The preparation of these rolls has been an immense labor, covering, as they do, some two thousand five hundred sheets, and in them will be found our excuse for not having presented them to you at an earlier day.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman N. Y. Co. Volunteer Committee.

Bids for Family Aid Fund Bonds.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened the following proposals for a new half million loan for the relief fund on bonds to be entitled "Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 10." The whole loan was awarded on an average of three per cent. premium.

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
Francis Bouwens	$1,000	$106 50
A Person & Harriman	1,000	100 50
L. V. Brown	25,000	103 00
Richard Lawrence	2,000	Par.
Wm. H. Parmelee	50,000	102 50
T. M. Livingston	10,000	101 01
T. M. Livingston	10,000	102 05
T. M. Livingston	10,000	102 56
T. M. Livingston	10,000	102 72
T. M. Livingston	20,000	102 88
T. M. Livingston	20,000	103 00
T. M. Livingston	20,000	103 05
Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank	500,000	103 00
M. Latin's Executor	20,000	101 62
Joseph T. Murray	9,000	105 00
Geo. L. Robbins & Son	10,000	100 25
Total	$718,000	

A Revolting Case of Wife Murder.

THE VICTIM POISONED BY HER HUSBAND AND HIS PARAMOUR—ARREST OF THE GUILTY PARTIES—THE WIFE'S TESTIMONY.

A horrible case of wife murder was, at a late hour on Tuesday night, brought to the notice of Coroner RANNEY, through the police of the Twenty-second Precinct. In times of less excitement we would give the details of this cruel and unnatural homicide; as it is, we barely give the facts. The case is as follows: The police of the Twenty-second Precinct were informed by some persons who are neighbors of the interested parties, that Mrs. NANCY LOVE, wife of JOHN LOVE, residing in Fifty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, was lying at the point of death, and that her condition had been brought about by the administering of poison, which by degrees had reduced her to a mere skeleton, and that during her illness she was allowed no food or drink, and was denied a physician by her unnatural husband and a woman named ANN O'NEIL, with whom the victim and her husband boarded. Coroner RANNEY, upon learning this state of the case, repaired at once to the place. He found Mrs. LOVE in a very low condition, almost pulseless, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to obtain, from her the following testimony:

TESTIMONY OF THE WIFE.

Nancy Love, being duly sworn, says: I live in this house and believe myself in a dangerous condition and will not recover; I am the wife of John Love, and have been married to him nine years; I was married by Mr. Gordon, in Forty-fourth-street; since the first three years he [meaning her husband] has been very unkind to me, and has frequently struck me with his hand and any other thing that came in his way; I have been sick since last Tuesday, and *have had nothing to eat since*; I was taken with vomiting; since I was taken sick I have had great burning in my throat and stomach as if they were on fire, and I continued to vomit till 7 o'clock this P. M.; I have been boarding with Ann O'Neil for six weeks past; I have never taken anything in the shape of medicine for more than two or three months past; the landlady, Ann O'Neil, since last Saturday has been very unkind to me; she would not even give me a drink of water when I asked her for it; my husband has been very unkind to me ever since I have been sick; he d—d me, &c., and Mrs. O'Neil coincided with him; I have frequently seen my husband and Ann O'Neil sleeping in bed together; she has told me she would get a policeman and shove me into the street, sick or well; she told me so to-night; since I have been sick I have asked him and her for money to get something to eat, but they refused; since I have been sick I have frequently called for a doctor, but he (the husband) refused to get any for me; he promised me a doctor this morning, but he went away on an excursion and left me alone; I have been left alone most of the time since I have been sick; this morning my husband and Ann O'Neil I saw in bed together; my husband has many a time threatened to take my life; since I have been sick I told my husband I thought I had been poisoned, but he made me no reply; Ann, in my hearing, hasbeen continually talking to my husband, saying I was not worth keeping, &c.; I am about eight months advanced in pregnancy, and have felt no life in six days past.

her
(Signed) NANCY X LOVE.
mark.

Both LOVE and the woman O'NEIL have been arrested and are held at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house to await the result. The wife was alive at a late hour yesterday afternoon, but there were no hopes entertained that she would survive the night. The jury impanneled by the Coroner in the ante mortem examination rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that NANCY LOVE came to her ailments from poison, administered by her husband, JOHN LOVE, and we believe that ANN O'NEIL is an accessory both before and after the fact."

NANCY is 28 years of age and a native of Ireland. JOHN LOVE is a boiler-maker by occupation, aged 27 years, and a native of this City.

Mrs. NANCY LOVE died at 9:30 o'clock last evening, from the effects of the poison. An inquest will be held on the body at 10 A. M. to-day.

Turf Record.

THE GREAT $10,000 MATCH ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

As the time approaches for the decision of this great contest between those two most renowned champions of the trotting turf now on it, "the contraband" gelding *General Butler* and the famous stallion *George Wilkes*, (late *Robert Fillingham*,) the interest continues to increase; nothing else is thought about or talked about in sporting circles. Each horse has such a legion of earnest partisans, ready alike with wordy arguments and greenbacks to support them, that there is not only the prospect, but the absolute certainty, that the match which takes place on Wednesday next, will command more intense interest, develop a larger amount of betting, and induce the presence of the largest attendance, and that of the best class of sporting men, that has ever been known on the Fashion Course since it existed, or has been seen on Long Island for a quarter of a century. The arrangements made for the convenience and comfort of all intending visitors are of the most full and ample description, as will be seen by the advertisement; neither pains nor expense will be spared to render this equine feat a perfect *fête*, and it is hoped and believed that, as at the Saratoga meeting recently, the ladies will turn out in full force to grace this unequaled trotting reunion by their countenance and presence. The mammoth grand stands are being refixed and embellished for this occasion. A leviathan police force will be on the ground to preserve the most rigid order, and keep the track clear of intruders.

Both of these competitors were, up to the date of this writing, in the finest imaginable condition, and the partisans of each equally confident of victory. It will be remembered that at our last accounts the stallion *Wilkes* had the call in the betting, at slight odds in his favor; but in the interim the odds have veered round slightly in favor of *Butler*—the *Wilkes* party demanding odds of 5 to 4, which is just the reverse of the previous position.

One thing is quite evident from the sums already laid—that more money is and will be dependent on this race than on any that has taken place on the island in a long series of years. We already hear of large delegations of sporting men coming from Albany, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Montreal and other outlying districts, and the crowd on the day will doubtless be immense.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30, match $400, mile heats.
R. Walker named Bay Mare, in harness....... 1 1
John Lovett named s. m. Lady Bayard, to wagon 2 2

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:23	2:45¼
Second heat	42½	1:25	2:48¼

First Heat—The winner was the favorite at 10 to 7 on starting, and had it all her own way from and to the end. The sorrel mare showed a great turn of speed, but her cautiousness and bad breaking threw her chances overboard.

Second Heat—Two to one were laid on the bay mare, who went off with the lead of the sorrel, who exhibited the same disposition to break as in the previous heat. Making the back stretch, the infection took possession of the bay mare, who broke badly and fell off in the rear a couple of lengths, but her opponent almost immediately following suit. The bay regained her lead, and won easily, with five or six lengths to spare.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	241	100 Ill. Cen. R ... s3	127
10,000 do ... s3	241⅛	50 do	127¼
5,000 do ... s3	241⅝	100 do	126⅝
5,000 do	241⅝	200 do	126⅞
10,000 do	242	200 Pittsburgh ... b3	110⅜
After the call, Gold sold at	242¾	400 do	110⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R	128	200 do	110¼
700 Erie R	108⅝	100 do ... s10	110¼
100 do ... s3	108⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R ... s3	108⅞
200 Hudson Riv. R	126⅝	100 do ... b3	108⅝
100 do ... s10	126⅝	100 C. & N. W	53
500 do ... s3	126⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... b3	110
100 do	126⅜	100 do	110
1300 Reading R	132⅜	100 Canton Co	34
100 do	132⅜	300 Cum. Coal Pr	59½
600 M. S. & N. I. R	84⅝	100 do ... s3	59⅜
500 do	84⅝	200 Mariposa M. Co. s3	40¼

[Advertisement.]

If you are so far behind the age as not to have used that popular gem for the toilet, Fragrant Sozodont, put it off no longer, but go at once to your nearest druggist and get a bottle. You will never regret it. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 140 bbls. Ashes, 14,721 bbls. Flour, 303 bbls. and 653 bags Corn Meal, 139,281 bushels Wheat, 132,924 bushels Corn, 260 bushels Rye, 29,380 bushels Oats, 201 pkgs. Provisions, and 499 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at about $13 for Pots, and $15 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—At auction, to-day, 26,000 tons Scranton were disposed of as follows: 4,000 tons Steamboat at $10 50@$10 55; 5,000 tons Lump at $9 87½@$10 27; 5,000 tons Grate at $10 62½; 4,000 tons Egg at $10 85@$11 12½; 5,000 tons Stove at $10 87½@$11; 2,000 tons Chestnut at $10 12½@$10 25 ₱ ton, of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. These prices indicate a decline of from 25c.@$1 18 ₱ ton from the extreme rates realized in July.

COFFEE—Continues dull and irregular, Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ₱ lb. Stock, 177,539 bags.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand, and is firmer; Middlings, $1 78@$1 80 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in more request, and has advanced 15c.@30c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 16,750 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 30@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 60, chiefly at $10@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 60@$11 15, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 30@ $9 80
Extra State	9 90@ 10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@ 12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds.	10 60@ 11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20@ 12 50
Extra Genesee	10 70@ 12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 90@ 15 50

Southern Flour is doing better to-day; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls. at $11@12 10 for poor to good, and $12 15@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improvin; sales 600 bbls. extra at $10 10@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet to-day, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been inactive, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, especially Winter, which has been most sought after, and which has advanced 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last of 81,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 36@$2 40; Red Western at $2 28@$2 35; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 30@$2 32½; Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 30, and Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 28, ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled; sales since our last, 95,000 bushels, at $1 58@$1 59 for mixed Western afloat, and $1 61 for do. in store, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 82½@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@91½c.; Western at 91c.@92½c., and State at 91c.@92c., cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, including last year's crop at 22c.@38c. for inferior to very choice ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 25 for common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Resin at $36@$53 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar $16@$18 ₱ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 50 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been very quiet at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 62@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 51½c.@52½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@90c., free, and 82½c.@85c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand at firmer prices, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last 7,900 bbls., at $39@$39 50, closing at $39 50 for New Mess; $41 50@$42 for do., deliverable in September; $37 50@$38 for Old Mess; $38@$39 for Prime Mess; $37@$38 for Prime. Cut Meats continue quiet at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; Sales, 135 pkgs. Bacon continues unaltered. Lard is doing better; sales since our last 3,100 tcs. and bbls. at 22½c.@24c., the latter an extreme, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $22@$27 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; sales of 400 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tc. Beef-Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 52c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@47c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 18c.@25c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate request at irregular prices. Sales since our last 350 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@24½c. ₱ lb. Refined are inactive at 23c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs., at 19½c.@19¾c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $1 82 ₱ gallon. Market dull.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day, with 480 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.: also, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s.; also, by steamer, 200 bales Hair at 25s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 27 | Sun sets.... 6 33 | Moon sets... 5 54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 43 | Gov. Island.. 8 32 | Hell Gate.... 9 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Kedar, (Br.,) Liverpool, E. Cunard; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.

Steamers Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, ——; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Herzogin von Brabant, (Brem.,) Shotmeyer, Marseilles, Ruger Bros.; J. A. Stamler, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Mary, (Br.,) Putnam, Sydney, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Hunter, York, Remedios, Thompson & Hunter; Young Turk, Harding, Malaga, Baker & Russell; Marius Cesar, (Fr.,) Martin, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; J. Boynton, Reed, Calais, Me., J. Boynton, Son & Co.

Brigs Blonde, (Br.,) Babrich, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; D. R. De Wolff, (Br.,) Covert, Laguayra and Maracaibo, D. R. De Wolff; E. Miller, (Br.,) Crowley, Nassau, F. T. Martel & Baste; Carl Constantine, (Pruss.,) Wilkin, Newry, Wm. Salem & Co.; Maria, (Port.,) Olivera, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Eleanora, (Br.,) Plummer, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Cook; Santiago, (Span.,) Uriga, St. Domingo, A. C. Rossere & Co.; Troubadour, (Br.,) Tucker, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Wm. Bennett, (Br.,) Bennett, St. John, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; Mary Emily, (Br.,) Lightbourne, St. Jago, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Ellen, McFarland, Boston; H. Hobart, Robinson, Georgetown, Baker & Dayton; Humming Bird, Coe, Providence; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Bergen, Moss, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbott; J. G. Whipple, Tare, Nassau, G. T. Stewart; Harriet, Neal, Boston, ——; Garland, Norton, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Rainbow, Pinckney, Boston, ——; Susan, Sears, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport New Jersey, Hoxie, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French steam dispatch boat Amphion, Devarenne, Fortress Monroe 40 hours; carries 4 guns and a crew of 74 men.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Shearin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Hope, Warren, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Ship Antwerpen, (Belg.,) Steerlken, Rotterdam 41 ds., with mdse. and 120 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Aug. 13, lat. 48 22, lon 43 20, saw large quantities of ice.

Bark Donau, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 38 ds., with mdse. and 310 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Howker, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, and last from St. Thomas 10 ds., with mdse. to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Lizzie J. Frost, Miner, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

U. S. schr. Guthrie, (lighthouse tender,) Springer, New-Bedford.

Schr. Morris C. Bell, (of St. Andrews,) Barnard, Mansanilla 18 ds., with mahogany, cedar, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Antecedent, Sheffield, Stonington, with iron ore for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Pendleton, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Jeddie, Roberts, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., with stone for Troy.

Schr. David S. Williams, Chamberlain, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Keokuck, Small, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to Simpson & Claop.

Schr. J. Burley, (Br.,) Shaw, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Eva, Northrup, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. John Metler, Bradbury, Providence.
Schr. Sea Ranger, Wiggins, Providence.
Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Daniels, Providence.
Schr. Lucy Robinson, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Hyena, ——, Providence.
Schr. H. B. Cushing, ——, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. S. S. Davis, Kempton, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.
Schr. Albert Thomas, Van Brunt, Maryland 3 ds.
Schr. J. Yeoman, Bryant, Virginia 3 ds.
Schr. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Alexandria 4 ds.
Schr. Oaks Ames, French, Maryland.
Schr. James Lawrence, Weeks, Norfolk 3 ds., wood.
Schr. S. C. Evans, Prine, Washington, D. C., in ballast.
Schr. Vandalia, Sawyer, Boston, with petroleum bbls.
Schr. N. Chase, Jones, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. A. M. Acker, Hall, Providence.
Schr. A. Osborn, Perry, Stonington.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Bennett, Hartford.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Hartford.
Schr. White Rock, Ellwood, Providence.
Schr. Quickstep, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldriege, New-London.
Schr. Florence, Peckham, Norwich.
Schr. L. Daniel, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. D. T. Willets, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington, for Rondout.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, Hartford.
Schr. D. B. Martin, Peterson, Providence.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Dighton.
Schr. Robert Smith, Rankin, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Anna Myrick, Stevens, New-London.
Schr. Celeste, Naylor, Middletown.
Schr. Emeline Haight, Haws, Wellfleet.
Schr. Wakefield, Sandford, Northport.
Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland.
Schr. Trader, Pratt, Rockland.
Schr. Urbana, Wilcox, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Eveline Ross, Coe, Bridgeport, for Albany.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Huntington.
WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool July 19, to C. H. Marshall & Co.
Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool July 27.
Ship Lorelay, (Hanov.,) Schenck, Liverpool July 22.
Brig Vigilant, (Fr.,) Schergue, Antwerp July 6.

Sailed.

Aug. 30—Steamers Continental, Hackensack, Baltimore.
Ship Acadia.
Barks Stolpmunde, Martin, Golden Fleece, Nearchus, N. M. Haven, Lizzie Ryder, Julia, Dawn of Day, Amazon, W. R. Kirby, Curlew.
Schooners M. L. Whitmore, Brave, O. H. Booth, Wm. O. Irish, Laura Gertrude, O. P. Binns.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Minnie Kinney is ashore on Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate.

Spoken, &c.

A. A. Drebert—bark, McMillen, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, Aug. 2, lat. —, lon 35 15.
Tonawanda—ship, Julius, 55 ds. from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug. 28, off Block Island.
Tarquin—fishing schr., with 28,000 fish, Aug. 15, off George's Shoals.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. ships David Grimsby, England; Audubon, Liverpool; barks Burnside, Ark-Angel; Abd-el-Kader, Cadiz; J. C. Nichols, Cienfuegos; Annie, New-Orleans.

Below—Ship Hope, Calcutta; bark J. C. Nichols, Cienfuegos; Order, ——.

Spoken—Aug. 2, lat. —, lon. 35 15, bark A. A. Drebert, McMillen, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Arr. sloop Sarah Munson, New-York. Cld. ship Ferdinand, Bremen; brig Prestissima, Havre; schr. Napoleon, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, July 24, ship Charles Davenport, Preble, from Cardiff; bark St. Ursula, (Arg.,) Williams, for New-York in 3 ds.; Lilla, for Liverpool.

At Mansanilla, Aug. 13, brig J. West, for New-York in 10 days.

[PER EUROPA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 21.

Arr. from New-York, Cadmus, at Deal; Omega, at Malta; Charles Fifth, at Plymouth; Monaca del Mario, at Sunderland; Agnes, at Dublin; Albertina, at Vera Cruz.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Darien, at Queenstown.

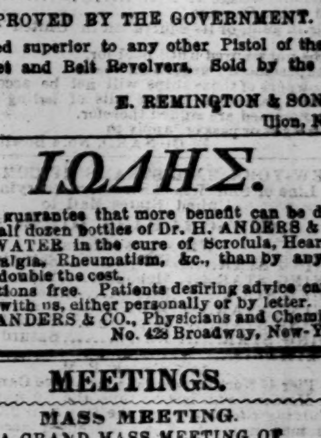
MEM.—The ship Joseph Holmes is supposed to have been wrecked at Bassein.

Arr. from New-York, June 26, Voyager, at Buenos Ayres; Aug. 15, Onward, at Marseilles; 19th, Agnes, at Kingstown.

Arr. from Boston, 19th, Gertrude, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, July 26, John Matthews, at Pernambuco; Aug. 19, King Mon, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, July 27, Escape, at Pernambuco. Sld. for New-York, Aug. 13, Sandusky, from Bristol; Acme, from Cardiff; Orient, from Liverpool; 19th, Helena, from do.

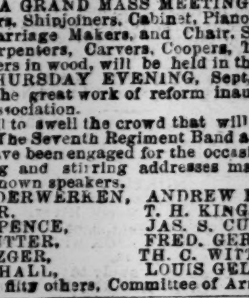


BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

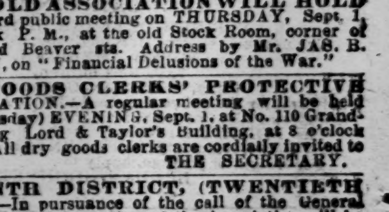
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.



THE GOTHIC FURNACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR WINTER. This furnace is warranted the most economical and powerful heating apparatus in use.

LESLEY & ELLIOTT,
No. 494 Broadway.



REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

We will guarantee that more benefit can be derived from one-half dozen bottles of Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.'S IODINE WATER in the cure of Scrofula, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., than by any other method at double the cost.

Consultations free. Patients desiring advice can consult freely with us, either personally or by letter.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF Shipbuilders, Shipjoiners, Cabinet, Piano and Melodeon, Car and Carriage Makers, and Chair, Sash and Blind-makers, Carpenters, Carvers, Coopers, Turners, and all other workers in wood, will be held in the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock, to join in the great work of reform inaugurated by the Citizen's Association.

Do not fail to swell the crowd that will throng Cooper Institute. The Seventh Regiment Band and a celebrated glee club have been engaged for the occasion.

Interesting and stirring addresses may be expected from well-known speakers.

L. H. VANDERWERKEN, ANDREW HAMILTON,
A. FOWLER, T. H. KING,
HENRY SPENCE, JAS. S. CUTTER,
JAS. H. CUTTER, FRED. GERMANN,
CHR. METZGER, TH. C. WITTENBERG,
WARREN HALL, LOUIS GELINEK,
and fifty others, Committee of Arrangements.

THE GOLD ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD their third public meeting on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the old Stock Room, corner of William and Beaver sts. Address by Mr. JAS. B. HODGSKIN, on "Financial Delusions of the War."

DRY GOODS CLERKS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 1, at No. 110 Grand-st., adjoining Lord & Taylor's Building, at 8 o'clock precisely. All dry goods clerks are cordially invited to attend.
THE SECRETARY.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (TWENTIETH WARD.)—In pursuance of the call of the General Committee, a special meeting of the Association will be held at Krom's Hall, No. 189 West 33d-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 7. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
ALEX. WILDER, President.
JOHN FERGUSON, Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
By H. J. JORDON & CO.,
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 5th-av., corner of 44th-st.,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M., precisely.

A variety of useful horses, carriages, buggies, harness, saddles, &c., now on view. Cash advances without extra charge. Catalogues ready morning of sale.
H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors.

J. G. SALHINGER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Bowery.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. G. SALHINGER WILL sell at public auction, on FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, one large double-door Herring's safe, one do. smaller, large velvet carpet, nearly new, clocks, pictures, trunks of clothing, and various other articles. By order of J. H. TRAPP, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 335 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT PARLOR and chamber furniture; two large pier glasses, feather beds, mattresses, crockery, glass and kitchenware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stoves, a fine chest of carpenters' tools, in complete order. At 12 o'clock, two light wagons, one business wagon, grey mare, light and heavy harness, robes, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The firm of COLES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES G. CHALMERS withdrawing on account of ill health. The business of the late firm to be settled by COLES & THORP, New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.
OSCAR COLES,
JAMES G. CHALMERS,
EDWARD B. THORP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of COLES & THORP. The business will be continued at No. 91 West-st. New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.
OSCAR COLES,
EDWARD B. THORP.

FOUR ROOMS COMMUNICATING AND A private table can be had, by a party of high standing, wishing to live elegantly and willing to pay liberally. Address WILTON, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as cook in a private family or boarding house. Apply at No. 73 Stanton-st., corner of Allen. Mrs. HORN.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 19, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; wages $7. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 986 Broadway, harness store.

DANIEL'S PLANING-MACHINE WANTED.—Any one having one for sale, planing not less than 22 inches, will please address a few lines to L. IHLSENG, No. 130 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman or groom; no objections to the country; good reference given. Address D. F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.